ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,049—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1897.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th July.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4363	J. F. Jephson	30th "
B.I. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th "
B.I. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery	10th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	25th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Martinolich	3,820	1st Aug., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,766	12th Aug.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 645

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	......	2,709	21st July 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 7, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	De Maubeuge	3rd September
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,696 tons, on the 17th July, at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons, on the 15th July about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA" 1,971 tons, on or about 16th July.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,026 tons, on or about 2nd Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th July, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

A LADY'S TOILET.

IN INDIA, a lady cannot be said to possess a completely furnished Toilet table unless it includes

KEMP'S Floral Mouth ELIXIR,
A Charming Lotion and Wash.

KEMP'S Equatorial Hair DOUCHE,
The finest Dressing and Preserver.

KEMP'S Areca Nut Tooth PASTE
Cleanses Thoroughly.

KEMP'S New Complexion FLUID
Removes Sunburn, Freckles, &c., and beautifies the Skin.

THESE are preparations of STERLING VALUE Specially adapted for Indian Use, and no imported goods can be compared with them.

THE FOUR articles, carefully packed in STRONG BOX, and delivered for 5 Rupees.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUTTON'S SEEDS FOR INDIA.

ESPECIALLY TESTED,
DRIED, AND PACKED BY
MESSRS. SUTTON & SON'S
SPECIAL PROCESS.

AGENTS :

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

POCKET NOVELS.

PAPER COVERS, Re. 1-2 each ; CLOTH, Re. 1-8 each.

THE "PSEUDONYM" LIBRARY.

MADEMOISELLE IXE.
THE SCHOOL OF ART.
THE HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.
A RUSSIAN PRIEST.
SOME EMOTIONS AND A MORAL.
JOHN SHERMAN, AND DHOYA.
MAKAR'S DREAM, &c.
THE HERB OF LOVE.
DREAM LIFE AND REAL LIFE.
A BUNDLE OF LIFE.
MIMI'S MARRIAGE.
THE ROUSING OF MRS. POTTER.
A STUDY IN COLOUR.
THE HON. STANBURY.
THE SILVER CHRIST.
THE GENERAL'S DAUGHTER.
THE SAGHALIEN CONVICT, &c.
A SPLENDID COUSIN.
A STUDY IN TEMPTATIONS.
A FATHER OF SIX, AND AN OCCASIONAL HOLIDAY.
THE SINNER'S COMEDY.
THE PASSING OF A MOOD AND OTHER STORIES.
GOD'S WILL AND OTHER STORIES.
LESSER'S DAUGHTER.
HELEN.
OLD BROWN'S COTTAGES.
EVERY DAY'S NEWS.
CAUSE AND EFFECT.

THE "AUTONYM" LIBRARY.

"WHICH IS ABSURD :"—BY MRS. HAMILTON.

THE UPPER BERTH. By Marion Crawford.
MAD SIR UCHTRED OF THE HILL. By S. R. Crockett.
BY REEF AND PALM. By Louis Becke.
THE PLAY ACTRESS. By S. R. Crockett.
MISERRIMA. By G. W. T. Omond.
THE TWO STRANGERS. By Mrs. Oliphant.
ANOTHER WICKED WOMAN. By G. S. Grant-Forbes.
KAFFIR STORIES. By W. C. Scully.
MOLLY DARLING. By Mrs. Hungerford.
A GAME OF CONSEQUENCES. By Albert Kinross.
SLEEPING FIRES. By George Gissing.
A MARRIAGE BY CAPTURE. By Robert Buchanan.
LEAVES FROM THE LIFE OF AN EMINENT FOSSIL. By Captain Dutton Burrard.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!!

JUST ARRIVED PARAGON FRAMES.
TWILL SILK WOVE EDGES,
A SPECIALITY.

LADIES' PURE SILK .... From Rs. 9 8
GENT'S Do. Do. .... " " 10 8
GENT'S BEST ALPACA .... " " 6 0

THORPE AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.

LADIES' TAILORS AND HABIT MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

A LARGE SELECTION

OF
MELTON'S
SERGES,
COATINGS,
TWEEDS

FOR
RIDINGHABITS,
COVERT COATS,
CYCLING SKIRTS,
TAILOR MADE GOWNS.

PERFECTION IN STYLE AND FIT.

PROMPT RELIEF SPEEDY CURE.

COUGHS, COLDS,
CATARRH, ASTHMA,
HOARSENESS AND ALL
CHEST AFFECTIONS
ARE QUICKLY RELIEVED BY
KEMP'S PECTORAL
COUGH SYRUP.

The distressing symptons diminish as each dose is taken and the syrup is frequently found to give ease
WHERE EVERYTHING ELSE HAS FAILED,
whilst it may be relied on to effect an ultimate cure.

Price Re. 1 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

AN EARLY MORNING SALINE DRAUGHT made with KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT

is a delightful REFRESHER, and will be found of great assistance as a HEALTH PRESERVER during this Season. CONSTIPATION yields at once to its action, and it will usually remove any trace of the SKIN ERUPTIONS so common in India. It has a highly purifying effect on the blood, and is one of the

FINEST yet SIMPLEST REMEDIES
Known to INDIAN PHARMACY.

Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SEXAGENARY WATCHES

FOR
LADIES
COMMEMORATIVE
OF
HER
MAJESTY'S
DIAMOND
JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

OF
BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases,
FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.

Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.

Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the 'EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.

FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death.								Sum Assured payable in					
	Premiums throughout Life.		Premiums limited to 25 years.		Premiums limited to 20 years.		Premiums limited to 15 years.		25 years or at Death if previous.		20 years or at Death if previous.		15 years or at Death if previous.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	30	7	36	6	37	11	47	6	64	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	58	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	0	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	52	5	44	10	52	11	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds :—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & Co.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

FOR YOUR PERSONAL COMFORT JUST NOW,

APPLY BEYNON'S PRICKLY HEAT POWDER IN TINS, Rs. 12.

We receive verbal and written testimony daily about its Delightful Soothing effects and

For this DEBILITATING SEASON take regularly TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC or GILL'S QUININE and IRON TONIC, and you will avoid all ailments.

BEYNON & CO.,

ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
MONDAY, JULY 19TH, 1897.
GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT,
Under the Patronage and Presence of
BRIG.-GENL. W. F. GATACRE, C.B., D.S.O.,
And
AUSPICES OF THE THESPIAN CLUB.
Tendered by the Leading
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AMATEURS
OF BOMBAY
To Miss MAUDE HOWARTH, G.S.M., London,
Pupil of Mr. H. Sims Reeves,
Principal Soprano of the late Willard Opera Co.
Full Programme in Future Issues.
PRICES:—Rs. 4, 2, and 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform. Half Price to 2nd and Back Seats.
Plan now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.

THE ENTERTAINMENT to GENERAL GATACRE is FIXED for the 20th instant. Gentlemen desirous of subscribing to the Entertainment are requested to do so without loss of time.

All information about the entertainment can be had from Mr. GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEIZPAL, Marker's Building, Apollo Street.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. (30) thirty per Share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after SATURDAY, the 17th inst., to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 13th instant.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th July, 1897.

CATAPULT RUBBER CORD OR TAPE
STRONG AND SERVICEABLE

	Rs.	a.
By the Foot	0	8
By the Yard	1	4

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.
THE LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given to GRADUATES of the Grant Medical College and to Medical Graduates of the University of Bombay that the subject for the above-mentioned Lectureship for the Winter Session of 1897-98 will be "Physiology." The course will consist of not fewer than two and not more than four lectures. Applications from intending candidates for the Lectureship will be received by the Principal, Grant Medical College, up to 15th August 1897. Copies of the Rules, giving particulars as regards remuneration, etc., can be obtained from the College Clerk.

R. K. HATCH, F.R.C.S, Surgeon-Lt.-Col.,
Acting Principal, Grant Medical College.

R. THORNE & SONS, LD.,
FAMOUS WHISKY DISTILLERS,
GREENOCK AND LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1831.
Thorne's O. R. G. Whisky (in Special shaped Bottles)
THORNE'S BLAIRMORE WHISKY.
Fresh Consignments to Hand.
APPLY TO
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS,
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction opposite the Crawford Markets, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., the stock-in-trade and effects of the late Manockjee Eduljee, consisting of platedware, ship lamps, glassware, and crockery, argand lamps, globe lamps, wearing apparel, show cases, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE RUBIES AND SAPPHIRES.

On MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. F. Fischer and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. K. Ananthram & Co., of Mangalore.

No. 1, 25 rubies weighing carats 18¼.
„ II, 4 „ „ „ 7 7-64.
„ IIIA, 1 „ „ „ 2 1-4.
„ „ B, 1 „ „ „ 1 14-16.
„ „ C, 1 „ „ „ 1½.
„ VA, 1 Sapphire „ „ 12 6-16.
„ „ B, 1 „ „ „ 3 1-4.
1 packet small rubies weighing carats 145 2-16.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 377 SETS OF HEALDS AND 20½ DOZENS REEDS.

On MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

377 sets of healds of different numbers and widths.
20½ dozens reeds of different numbers and widths.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES on the Baboola Tank Road, at Mazagon, and on the Tardeo Road.

In the Matter of the Estate of Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, deceased.

By the direction of Bai Jerbai, widow, and administratrix of the estate and effects of the abovenamed deceased, the valuable house properties mentioned below will (unless previously sold by private contract) be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, on the days and at the times mentioned below:—

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen, and Acworth, Solicitors for the said Bai Jerbai, Old Secretariat, Apollo-Street, or to the Auctioneers.

Offers for purchase by private treaty may be addressed before the dates fixed for the sale to Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen, and Acworth.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of July, 1897, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and forty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 455, new No. 2390, old Survey No. 582 and new Survey No. 3881, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon or on some part thereof, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 5540 (1) 5540, (3) 5540 (4) and 5540 (5) and street No. 30B, 30C and 30D, and all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Babula Tank Road, at Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east partly by Mazagon Road, partly by the property of Oodhowji Mulji and Girdhur Dharamsey, on or towards the west and north by the property of the late Byramji Jeejeebhoy, and on or towards the south by the said Babula Tank Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the administratrix of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 31st July, 1897, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of land admeasuring four hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts, with the ground-floor and four-storied building standing and being thereon, or on some part thereof, being a portion of the property known as Anjirbag, comprised in and demised by a certain indenture of lease, dated the 6th day of October, 1888, expressed to be made between Bai Saheb Luxmibai, widow of Vinayekrao Jugguunath Sunkersett, deceased, of the one part, and Ruttonjee Bhicajee Karanjawalla of the other part, and situate on the east side of Tardeo Road, also called Slater Road, in the Registration District and City of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, along with other plots, under old Nos. 54, 55, 101, 150, 151, 307, 378, 388, new Nos. 13555, 13654, 13655, 13829, 12891, 13893, and 13895, old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, 207, and new Survey No. 7049, and bounded on or towards the east by land formerly belonging to Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor, on or towards the west by the said Tardeo Road, on or towards the north by the property of Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, and on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy and now to Mr. Rughoonath Muccoond.

The above property is held for the residue of a term of 99 years, commencing from the 6th day of October, 1888, less the last day thereof, at the yearly rent and subject to the covenants and conditions in a certain indenture of sub-lease of the 4th day of May, 1894, of which a copy may be inspected by the intending purchasers before the date of sale, at the office of the vendor's solicitors or in the sale room at the time of sale.—Dated this 25th day of June, 1897.

FOR SALE.
GINNING FACTORY AT PALEJ, IN BROACH DISTRICT.

A Ginning Factory of 40 gins, consisting of a horizontal H. P. engine, 14" cylinder, 30" stroke, by Hicks, one boiler 25' by 6'—6" double flued 80 lbs. pressure by Benjamin Goodfellow with injector and water heater, a 10 feet screw cutting lathe, one roller grooving machine, one roller press, a fire engine, a cart weighing machine, &c., &c., with buildings, outhouses, etc., in complete working order, situated at Palej, on the B. B. and C. I. Ry. station in Broach district, belonging to the Nasserwanjee Hirjibhoy Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, will be sold by Public Auction at Bombay, at the Rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1897, at 4 p.m.

Full particulars will be supplied on application. Property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 14th July, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY WHEAT BAGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 a.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Flour Mills, Mazagon, by order of the Bombay Flour Mills Company, Limited, and on account and risk of Pragjee Heerjee.

13,000 empty wheat bags.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHISKY.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

100 cases Lorne Highland Whisky.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 powerful bay waler gelding, about 16 hands, aged, broken to saddle and harness.
1 handsome grey Arab pony, 13-3, 6 years, fast trapper and jumper.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted office brougham.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 14th July, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, 21 Medows Street, the following:—

By order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Messrs. K. N. Kerawala and Co.
2 cases each 12 pieces velvet.
On account of the concerned—
6 pieces silk velvet.
100 drums each 28 lbs black paint.
100 drums each 28 lbs chocklate paint.
2 cases each 20 pieces coating.
3 pieces Brussels carpets.
7 pieces Amedabad carpets.
100 dozen money purses.
By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Ismael Hoosein—
15 dozen black leather shoulder bags.
12 dozen yellow leather shoulder bags sizes, 14, 16, 18.
On account and risk of Shapoorji Hormusji Mistri—
12 Hinks' burners.
12 punkha tops.
2 chimneys.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th July, 1897.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insects. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."

Keating's Worm Tablets is a unique medicine (A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT) both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY Established in 1851.

NOTICES.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that NEW CLASSES will be OPENED in the SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, BART., SCHOOL for SHEET METAL WORKING and ENAMELLING on the 1st of August, 1897, all the Machinery, Plant, Furnaces, etc., being now set up ready for work.

Instruction will be given in ENGLISH and the VERNACULAR.

The course consists of instruction in the production of Holloware, Stencils, Sign-tablets and Enamels of various colors on different Metals.

Prospectus can be obtained by forwarding a two (2) anna Postage Stamp to the Principal to cover cost of same.

NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS 1862 TO 1890.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FINAL DIVIDEND in the Liquidation of the above-named Company is about to be declared, and that all creditors who have not already furnished particulars of their debts or claims are required on or before the 31st day of October, 1897, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to THOMAS ABERCROMBIE WELTEN of 19 Old Broad Street in the City of London, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 18th day of June, 1897.

HOLLAMS SONS COWARD & HAWKSLEY,
Solicitors for the above-named Liquidator.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of ARTHUR JAMES BROOKS, Coal Broker, late of Bombay, European, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 21st day of March 1897, and Probate of whose Will was on the 3rd June 1897 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Frederick George Dumayne and of the executors of the said deceased (reserving the right of Alfred King the other Executor named in the said Will to come in and apply to the said Court for Probate thereof) to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for such Executor at their Office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 22nd day of August 1897 as after that date the said Executor will pay the assets of the said deceased then in his hands as in the said Will directed having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 6th day of July, 1897.

BROWN AND MOIR,
Executor's Solicitors.

WANTED.

REQUIRED the services of a Gentleman as CHIEF ACCOUNTANT for the Bombay Municipality. Salary Rs. 800, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,200. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 12th July, 1897.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA
SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the
BEEHIVE BRANDY
Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.
R. A. IRANI.
DENISON & Co.
J. F. KUTHOKE.
E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.
F. P. PEER.
MORENAS & Co.
JAMSHED N. GUZDUR.
C. D. DAMANIA.
H. D. MOOLAN.
M. P. BARIA.
PESTONJEE MANECKJEE.
J. N. KAPADIA.
P. M. DAMANIA.
P. C. SHROFF.
A. C. SHROFF.

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1897.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople
Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna.
Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettal.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) .... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST .... „ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 1,00,000 in credit balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay 8th February, 1897.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months.............................. Rs. 2
Six Months.................................... „ 1-4

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 5s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS, (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.
12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED, ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.
BY JOHN O'NEILL.
IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

Volume I. which forms a handsome large 8vo. book of 582 pages, with Illustrations, will be sold with Vol. II., the net price of the two Volumes being £1-16s. with order.

As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.

Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

CONTENTS.
VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorities and Beth-Els.
10. The Loadstone Mountain—Crete.
11. 'Mayvns, Medea and Mala—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.
15. The Axis as Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.

19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.
22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.
24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Laurea.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.
1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.
a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.—(Now in the Press).

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.
THE WHEEL.
1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.
9. Shoes of Swiftness.
10. Buddha's Footprints.
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Suastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon.
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.
22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.
30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.
KRONOS AND PTAH.
1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, D, & D.
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
7. Danae
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.
9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.

12. The Two Kabeiroi'
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).
THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER.
1. The Milky Way.
2. The Boat.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph MMM
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.
THE MOUNTAIN.
1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhanas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.
THE NUMBER SEVEN.
1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.
1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvadh Bridge.
3. The Heavens a box.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.
RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

"It is a remarkable work; the fruit of several years resourceful and laborious research into the origin of the religions which have come down to us from the night of time."—"Bombay Gazette."

"A freshly conceived and freshly written work in comparative mythology. . . . . A stately octavo of 582 pages, with many illustrations. . . . Our learned author is as modest in his claims as he is genial and easy in his style. He makes no pretence to having discovered an all-exclusive 'Key to Mythologies.' On the contrary, his large-mindedness suggests that 'the key we are in quest of is a whole bunch.' He treats all readers jauntily, and, though himself thoroughly and scientifically serious, he nowhere makes a dissenting mind feel like a culprit."—"Independent," August 24 1893.

"The book is large octavo, pp. 582 is a marvel of learned research and of scholarly insight. . . . The result is a work which no future student of mythology, or of the philosophy of mythology can safely neglect."—Methodist Review," January, 1894.

PANCHGANI HOTEL OPENS for Rainy season. Excellent view of the Valley. I stayed here for six days, found things quite comfortable. R. ARTHUR DICKIN, Chaplain.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p.c. } 1 bon. }	1,392½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,312½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	149
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	43
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	305
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,050
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	337½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	370
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	575
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	23
Volkart	..	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,120
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	760	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	600
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	100	Nil	56
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,030
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	635
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	800
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,590
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	810
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,075
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	750
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	600
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,085
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	525
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	620
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	730
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	675
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	735
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	535
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,250
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	850
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	235
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	850
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	860
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	775
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	265
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1050
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs100	2,490
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,205xd
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
riental	5,72	625	625	dvd Rs20	365
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,275
ueen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	900
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,270
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,015
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,925
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	360
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,308	250	250	dvdRs.20	345
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	355
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	655
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	550
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
enishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	1500	900	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	790
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	175
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld.	29,000	1,000	100	...	95
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	170
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,200	2,500	1,500	300	6,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	58
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr. ct.	280
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs12	215
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	20
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	200
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	378
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	183
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	505
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,120
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	185	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs11	29xd
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Suguar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500	...	640
he Tapti Valley	26,000	50	200	...	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-14	
China Leaf	„	26	Noml.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	„	25-10	„
Do. do. new	„	25-8	
Australia, bar Gold	„	26-12	
Bombay bar Gold	„	25-11	
Sovereigns	„	18-1	
Do. Dragoons	„	16-4	
Silver 17	„	78-8	
Do. 17½	„	78-12	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 11-34m., 11-32a. Low water, 4-32m., 5-40a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

RANGERS' F. C.—There will be a practice game of hockey, this evening, at 5-30, sharp. All members of the Rangers are requested to turn out punctually.

FALL FROM A VERANDAH.—Kassibai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years, employed as an ayah at Mr. Beale's, an engine driver in the G. I. P. Railway Company, residing at Bellasis Road, was, on Monday last, sweeping the verandah of her master's house, when she accidentally fell off a railing she was standing on, on to the road, a distance of about thirteen feet, sustaining a fracture of her left collarbone. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she is now being treated.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—The people have been relieved of some anxiety since the heavy downpour on the evening of Friday last, almost all over Kathiawar. At Jetalsar 2 inches and 40 cents are measured, at Junagad 3 inches, at Upleta 3 inches, and at Bhavnagar 2 inches and 45 cents against 5 inches and 62 cents of the corresponding period of last year. Agricultural operations will now start.—The 24 hours' quarantine which was imposed on arrivals at Wadwan has been discontinued.

FORGING TELEGRAPHIC ORDERS.—William Edward Lepprey, a Eurasian signaller in the Government Telegraph Central Office, was, yesterday, brought up on remand before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged with attempting to cheat in respect of three telegraphic money orders to the value of Rs. 1,275. Mr. Nicholson, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Messrs. De Souza and De Quadros defended the accused. Some evidence having been recorded the matter stood adjourned.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	The Adjutant	Hume.
Polka	Friendship	Muth.
Selection	Mountebanks	Cellier.
Valse	Sevilla	Matador.
Selection	A Gaiety Girl	Sdy. Jones.
Galop	Cyclists	Kupler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held at the Society's Rooms, to-morrow evening, at 5-30. The papers to be read are:—The poisonous properties of the sweet-scented Oleander (*Nerium Odorum*), by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S., F.L.S. Bombay Land and Fresh Water Shells, Part II., by Lieutenant A. J. Peile, R.A. The Birds of North Cachar, Part VIII., by Mr. E. C. S. Baker, F.Z.S. The *Heterocera* of Sikhim and Bhutan, by Mr. G. C. Dudgeon, F. E. S. Miscellaneous Notes: The Great Indian Hornbill in the Wild State, by Lieut.-Col. C. T. Bingham, The Great Indian Hornbill in Captivity, by Mr. H. M. Phipson. Notes on Shooting in Oudh, by Mr. S. Eardley Wilmot. The Kol-Bhalu, by Capt. R. M. Betham. Notes on Crows, and on the Protective Power of Scent in Animals, by Mr. S. Eardley Wilmot.

SERIOUS RESULT FROM SLIGHT INJURY.—Inspector Gannon charged Ganu Janu, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with causing grievous hurt to Bhima, a Hindu woman, on the 20th June last, by striking her on the head with a stick. An altercation took place between accused and Bhima's husband about house-rent, when she interfered and received the injuries. She was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and discharged that day, but was taken back on the 25th ultimo in a delirious state. Inflammation set in, and she died on the 5th instant. Accused in his defence said he had a quarrel with the husband of the deceased, and she, having come in between them, received a blow from the stick which was intended for her husband. The magistrate convicted accused of simple hurt, and sentenced him to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

AN HABITUAL OFFENDER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyers prosecuted Mahomed Hoosein Shaik Ali, a Mahomedan, against whom stood a register of nine previous convictions, on a charge of stealing a copper pot, valued at Rs. 3, the property of Dewji Jeeva. The complainant supplies drinking water to labourers working in the Prince's Dock. On Saturday morning, about 10 o'clock, Deoji locked the door of his room and went home. About 6 o'clock, same evening accused was seen coming out of the complainant's room with a bundle under his arm by a Port Trust peon. He was stopped, and on being searched by a policeman the bundle was found to contain a copper pot, which was subsequently identified by the complainant as his own property. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted previous convictions, one of which was for five years. His Worship committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A RAILWAY CRANE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Ramdas Bessaisur, aged twenty-five years, a Purdassee labourer, employed in the Engineering Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and residing at Panjoo. Deceased was engaged on a travelling crane at the Panjoo Bridge. About 5 p.m., on the 8th instant, deceased Ramdas and several other labourers were shunting the crane to the Bassein Bridge. Deceased had a hold of the front part of the crane, with his arm resting on the buffer. When the crane came on the crossing, the deceased fell backward by a sudden jerk, and one of the wheels passed over his right leg, cutting the whole of the leg severely. He was conveyed to the bungalow of Mr. Marshall, the bridge-inspector at Panjoo, where he was placed in a goods train and conveyed to the Bassein Road station. Here the man was placed in a passenger train and brought down to Grant Road station, whence he was conveyed in a dooly to the J. J. Hospital. On examination at the hospital it was found that deceased had sustained a severe lacerated wound, extending along the whole of the outer and posterior sides of the right lower extremity from below the hip to the upper surface of the foot. The small bones of the foot were also fractured. He was admitted into the hospital, but never rallied and died on Monday. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

THE MASTER FLOUR AND SPICE MILLS CO.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Master Flour Spice Mills Company, was held in the company's office, yesterday, at 4 p.m., Mr Goverdhandas Moteram presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

"The directors in submitting you the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the company for the year ending 31st December 1896 have pleasure to say, that although the result of the company's operations is for (5) five months only, the mill having been taken charge of and worked in company's account since 1st August 1896, it has attended with success, and the net earnings are Rs. 6,003-14-2, which they propose to distribute as follows:—To dividend of 7½ per cent. per annum as guaranteed by the secretaries, treasurers, and agents in proportion, and the time of payment of the respective calls. To depreciation of machinery fund account Rs. 800, and to carry forward the balance to next year's account. Some new machinery for crushing barley, oats, &c., has been erected, and in full swing, and it has given satisfactory results. Machinery for grinding spices has also been put up and good results are anticipated therefrom. Your machinery and stock are insured against loss by fire for Rs. 85,000. Messrs. Badrudin A. Kur and Abdeenbha Peerbhai Damjee retire by rotation but offeri themselves for re-election. You have to appoint an auditor and fix his remuneration."

The report was adopted, a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. was declared, and other resolutions in conformity with the report having been carried, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BENEFIT CONCERT.

IN the days of the Willard Opera Company many of our readers have been charmed by the singing of the principal soprano, Miss Maude Howarth, a pupil of Mr. H. Sims Reeves. This lady is now in Bombay, and her merits as a vocalist are to be recognised by a concert, under the auspices of the Thespian Dramatic Club, to be given for her benefit on Monday evening next at the Tivoli Theatre. A number of well-known local amateurs will carry out the principal part of the programme, but Miss Howarth will sing several of her best known songs. Given a fine evening, and the performance, which is under the patronage of Brigadier-General Gatacre, is certain to draw a crowded house.

TO SMOKERS.—The most "THOROUGH" and effective Dentifrice and Mouth Wash for Smokers' use is Kemp's Floral Mouth Elixir. Instantly removes every trace of smoke from the mouth, is highly refreshing and pleasant to use, and leaves a delightful perfume in the breath. Most valuable as a toilet antiseptic. Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.—KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

A HINDU WIDOW'S POWER TO WILL AWAY HER PROPERTY.

DYABHAI NAGINDAS VS. NARRONDAS CULLIANDAS AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff prayed that it might be declared that his mother Deewalibai had no right to make a will in respect of the property received by her as "pulla" money, that the plaintiff and last two defendants are entitled to the property as her heirs according to Hindu law; that in the alternative, it might be declared that Deewalibai died intestate in respect of the sum of Rs. 10,264-4-0, which she was induced to believe belonged to the first defendant and his brother's sons; that the plaintiff and the last two defendants might be declared to be entitled to the same as heirs and legal representatives of Deewalibai; that an account might be taken of the estate of Deewalibai come to the hands of the first and second defendants, &c. Mr. Russell and Mr. Manker, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Raghavjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch; and Owen, appeared for the defendants. The plaintiff stated that Deewalibai, widow of Doolubhdas Nursidas and daughter of the late Culliandas Kirparam, died at Bombay on the 17th July 1891, leaving her surviving the plaintiff and his brothers, the last two defendants, as her heirs and legal representatives according to Hindu law, and leaving considerable moveable property in Bombay. Deewalibai, during her life-time, had received as presents from her husband and his relatives ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000, which were caused to be sold by her from time to time, and the nett proceeds whereof were deposited at inerest with the firms, of which Narandas Culliandas, and Harivalabhdas Culliandas, since deceased, were partners. After the death of Harivalabhdas, his son Davidas joined the firms. Deewalibai had also received as presents several ornaments and cash from her father, Culliandas Kirparam. Those ornaments were also sold, and the proceeds together with the cash were deposited with the above firm. When the account was made up, a sum of Rs. 10,264-4-0 was found due to Deewalibai from the firms; and the first defendant obtained a release from her on the 13th July 1890. The amount was again deposited by Deewalibai in the firms. She had another account in the firms in respect of her "pulla" money, in which a sum of Rs.4,377 was credited to her. In 1891, she was induced by the first defendant by fraud and misrepresentations to make a will in favour of his sons and the sons of his predeceased brother Harivalabhdas, and probate thereof was granted to the first defendant in 1894. The plaintiff stated that, according to the customs of the Nagur Bania caste the widow has no power to make a will of her "pulla" money. The plaintiff and the last two defendants had spent Rs. 300 towards the death ceremonies of Deewalibai, and were entitled to be paid the amount out of her estate. The plaintiff had requested the last two defendants to join him in the suit, but they refused to do so.

The written statement of the first two defendants alleged that the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief claimed, and that the suit should be dismissed with costs. Deewalibai had four accounts with the firm of Harivalabhdas Culliandas, which were settled on the 13th July 1890. The credit balance to the respective accounts was found to be, Rs. 4,377 Rs. 696, Rs. 1,629 and Rs. 10,264. These sums were duly paid by the first defendant to her; and she executed a release in respect thereof in favour of the firm of Harivalabhdas, and relinquished all claims thereto. She paid a sum of Rs. 1,629 to the first defendant with a direction that the same should be set apart and devoted to charity. The first defendant accordingly opened a new account in respect of the sum of Rs. 1,629 in the books of the firm. She also paid him a sum of Rs. 15,300 and directed him to credit it to her new account, which he accordingly did. About eleven months later, by her direction, he credited the firm of Harivalabhdas with a sum of Rs. 10,264 out of the Rs. 16,300, after which Deewalibai made her will. The only property possessed by her at the date of the will was a nose-ring and a pearl necklace, which had been given away by her will and the plaintiff had no claim to Rs. 4,846, the balance of the account to her credit when probate was applied for. The monies to the credit of Deewalibai's personal account, if not validly disposed of by her will, would, on her death intestate, and childless, according to the custom of the caste, belong to her parents or their representatives. All presents from a woman's own family reverted to that family on her death childless. The defendants denied other allegations of the plaint. If the plaintiff and last two defendants spent any monies, it was of their own pleasure, and they were not entitled to be paid anything out of Deewalibai's estate.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Lalpoora, Captain H. C. Fenwick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, experienced strong monsoon, with mountainous sea and hard squalls and heavy rain. The Knight Line s. s. Kt. Commander, Captain J. R. Durant, which came in harbour yesterday from Colombo, met with strong monsoon.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF JULY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Caliont standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates o the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·458	ESE	6	95·6	80·1	74	...	2·41	−2·31
Sirsa	29·430	SE	7	91·3	78·4	91	0·23	1·71	−1·99
Delhi	29·454	SE	11	83·7	79·9	90	0·72	3·00	−5·20
Agra	29·492	SW	6	92·0	78·2	84	0·80	5·4.	−2·51
Cawnpore	29·521	WSW	4	91·8	78·6	75	1·24	4·94	...
Allahabad	29·532	WNW	4	92·1	80·7	77	0·01	6·23	−4·43
Jhansi	29·532	SW	1	93·1	77·2	76	0·69	8·03	−2·88
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Karachi	29·468	WNW	9	89·3	75·0	94	0·90	3·71	+1·88
Jeypore	29·480	S	4	87·1	75·4	90	0·98	1·91	−4·65
Ajmere	29·454	SW	8	87·9	77·6	92	0·40	1·37	−3·56
Deesa	29·467	SW	20	89·7	78·0	95	0·82	2·65	−3·53
Ahmedabad	29·481	SSW	9	86·2	78·6	88	0·52	5·05	...
Bhuj	29·469	NNW	10	88·4	77·9	91	0·42	2·75	−1·73
Rajkot	29·496	WSW	22	89·4	78·1	87	0·85	0·93	−10·00
Ghadechi	29·507	WSW	24	91·6	?	81	0·12	2·44	..
Veraval	29·532	WSW	30	84·0	79·3	90	0·09	0·55	..
Neemuch	29·521	SW	7	84·3	73·6	92	0·09	6·73	−1·03
Indore	29·547	S	12	81·7	74·6	68	..	4·89	−5·47
Saugor	29·543	WSW	5	88·3	76·1	68	...	8·70	−4·92
Jubulpore	29·578	WSW	3	89·9	76·6	73	...	10·42	−6·07
Hoshangabad	29·582	WSW	4	87·3	74·7	80	...	7·91	−6·61
Khandwa	29·575	SW	10	89·7	75·1	69	...	4·59	−4·81
[illegible]	29·585	SW	9	89·8	78·1	75	..	6·48	−8·92
Nagpur	29·619	WSW	10	92·2	77·1	71	...	7·97	−7·92
Amraoti	29·632	WSW	8	94·3	73·8	76	...	6·21	−5·70
Akola	29·616	SW	12	99·3	74·7	69	...	1·82	−8·38
Surat	29·537	SW	17	86·9	78·6	91	0·35	4·61	−13·32
Malegaon	29·597	SW	17	90·9	74·1	74	...	5·21	−1·80
Bombay	29·655	SSW	18	87·0	81·3	84	0·04	22·42	−11·97
Poona	29·677	SW	19	84·0	72·4	79	0·04	5·48	−2·28
Ahmednagar	29·646	SSW	17	87·8	71·9	80	0·03	2·11	...
Aurangabad	29·631	SW	14	93·1	70·7	60	...	3·62	...
Sholapur	29·701	SW	...	94·2	72·9	60	...	2·38	−4·05
Ratnagiri	29·718	SW	12	85·4	78·9	87	0·40	33·65	−10·11
Belgaum	29·747	WSW	34	78·2	67·8	88	0·40	15·39	−3·72
Goa	29·775	NW	8	87·0	78·4	81	0·10	46·20	...
Karwar	29·774	W	6	85·2	76·5	84	0·74	61·97	+5·15
Mangalore	29·812	SSW	2	81·8	73·4	95	3·06	73·36	+21·63
Calicut	29·846	Calm	6	79·7	73·0	94	2·77	74·01	+27·86
Cochin	29·843	NNE	M	87·8	74·1	85	0·59	54·85	+16·24
Bangalore	29·818	SW	14	84·3	66·8	83	...	1·70	−3·87
Secunderabad	29·683	WSW	17	97·8	74·7	61	..	1·97	−5·96
Masulipatam	29·685	WNW	14	99·2	80·5	53	...	2·17	−5·[illegible]8
Bellary	29·742	WSW	8	91·2	76·8	47	...	2·65	+0·14
Cuddapah	29·744	SW	G	101·7	78·4	64	0·04	2·78	−3·02
Madras	29·743	WSW	8	101·5	78·5	72	...	3·54	−0·08
Coimbatore	29·826	SW	6	85·4	71·0	90	...	5·74	+3·83
Trichinopoly	29·776	WNW	8	101·1	79·3	61	...	2·71	+0·46
Negapatam	29·763	W	8	105·1	78·9	68	..	...	−2·62
Colombo	29·828	WSW	6	87·0	79·0	77	...	14·28	+4·36
Aden	29·572	E	15	101·3	85·8	79	..	...	−0·01

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·11 (20·12); G. T. H.=0·12 (19·69); St. G. H.=0·13 (22·10); C. P.=0·04 (22·42).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Gujarat, the Bombay Presidency, and at Hoshangabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are north-easterly at Cochin, sotherly at Indore, Delhi and Jeypore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong to a severe gale in Gujarat and at Surat, Malegaon, Belgaum, Bombay and Secunderabad. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Rajkot, Neemuch and Aurangabad, 22 at Malegaon, 20 at Akola and Secunderabad, and 18 at Bombay, Ahmednagar, Ghadechi and Deesa. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal in Berar and at Nagpur, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam, and the minimum 4° in excess at Secunderabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Negapatam and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Madras, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Lahore, Sirsa, Delhi and Jeypore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (3.06"), and Calicut (2.77"), over an inch at Cawnpore (1.24"), light to moderate showers at Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Karachi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Ghadechi, Surat, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar and Cochin, and a few drops at Cuddapah, Goa, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Neemuch, Veraval, Rajkot and Allahbad. A small area of abnormally low pressure exists at and about Rajkot, Surat, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Ajmere, where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition, and fresh to strong spually winds with rain are probable. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is 2-3rds of its average strength, while that between Bombay and Karwar is fairly normal, thereby indicating conditions favourable for rain on that coast. The storm noticed in yesterday's report has disappeared. Yesterday's telegram from the Seychelles states: "Barometer 29·870." fresh south-east winds, passing showers, and wind more southerly than usual." Signal number one has been lowered at all the West Coast stations. To-day's telegram from the Seychelles states: "Barometer 29·880," fresh S.S. E. wind, light passing showers, and that season up to date has been more unsettled than usual."

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

Tuesday: Prassure has decreased in Burma and the bay area generally, but increased elsewhere. The increase is brisk to rapid in the Bombay Presidency, and the depression which lay near Bhuj yesterday is filled up. A slight shallow depression appeared in Central Bengal and a fresh depression is probably developing over the head of the Bay. Readings are highest in Malabar. Winds are generally fairly normal, but the depressions noticed above influence the directions locally. Temperature has risen in Madras, steady in Bombay, Burmr and the central parts of India, but fallen elsewhere. Heat remains excessive in the Central Provinces and the Peninsula. Hardly any rain is reported from the Centre and West Punjab, Bombay, Deccan, Central Provinces, Central India and Madras, but elsewhere the fall has been general though not very heavy. The principal amounts are over five inches at chitagong, over four inches at Mount Abu, over three inches at Rangoon, Saugor Island, and Mangalore, over two inches at Barisal, Calicut and Hyderabad (Sind).

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'lade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	20 07	20 11	21 97	22 39
Tuesday, July 13th	1 20	0 12	0 43	0 04
Total	21 27	20 23	22 40	22 43
Total fall to July 13th, 1896	37 07	33 89	39 54	38 54
Total fall to July 13th, 1895	28 48	22 53	24 04	24 20

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	40	53
Sunday, July 11	6	39
Total	46	92

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

	Ghadechi. In.	Ghadechi. Ct.	Dhola. In.	Dhola. Ct.	Jetalsar. In.	Jetalsar. Ct.
Previously registered	2	49	2	60	2	30
Sunday, July 11	0	01	0	00	0	53
Total	2	50	2	60	2	83

G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

Return of Rainfall at the following Stations up to week ending Friday 9th July 1897.

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	9	59	Nasik	4	44
Raver	2	95	Deolali	5	15
Nimbora	1	23	Gholi	12	42
Bhadli	1	45	Nargaon	1	12
Jalgaon	3	24	Warangaon	1	60
Sirsoli	3	72	Holgi	2	77
Mhasawad	6	5	Mohol	6	48
Maheji	4	20	Madha	5	40
Pachora	3	50	Barsi Road	2	70
Kajgaon	4	19	Kem	3	70
Challsgaon	2	97	Jeur	1	17
Naydongri	3	10	Pomalwari	2	20
Nandgaon	5	15	Diksal	2	40
Manmar	1	60	Lonauli	28	70
Lasalgaon	2	4	Dhond	4	16
Khervadi	3	67	Talegaon	11	31

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th July, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·608
Temperature of the Air	degrees	84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		79·4
Dew Point		77·9
Relative humidity of Air		·818
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		8·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	87·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)		77·0
General Directions of wind		WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	443
Fall of Rain		0·04
Total fall during month		8·02
" " year		22·43
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th July		0·19

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JULY 12.

10 p.m.	85·6

TUESDAY.—JULY 13.

6 a.m.	82·3
10 a.m.	84·9
2 p.m.	81·6
6 p.m.	82·4

CRICKET.

ST. XAVIER HIGH SCHOOL C. C. VS. ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

THIS match was played on the Esplanade, on Saturday afternoon, between the above teams, resulting in an easy win for the latter. The scores were 89 and 177, respectively. J. H. Dastur, W. Dasai, H. N. Saher, D. Date, M. Mehta, and M. Banker played well for the Elphinstonians and contributed 66 (not out) 30, 16, 16, 15, and 15, respectively. Sirvai and St. Anne C. played well for the Xavierites and contributed 17 (not out) and 25, respectively. D. A. Date bowled very well for the Elphinstonians, H. N. Saher rendered remarkable service behind the wickets.

The following are the scores:—

ST. XAVIER HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

Dastur, b and c Bhatwadekar	4
Corea, st	7
Mir Honji, b Banker	0
St G Anne, b Banker, c Saher	7
Sirvai, not out	17
St C Anne, b Date, c Saher	25
Darjalkar, b Date	0
Chichgar, b Date	7
A Demello, b Date	0
Kapadia, b Date	10
J Demello, b Dasai	2
Extras	10
Total	89

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
S Banker	45	1	28	2
B Bhatwedekar	40	1	20	2
A Dade	40	2	13	5
V Dasai	42	0	24	1
P Mehta	5	0	4	0

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

P Mehta, l-b-w	15
B Bhatwadekar, b Dastur, c Kapadia	4
A Date, b Dastur	16
N Sahar, b Demello, c Darjalkar	16
V Dasai, b Demello	30
H Dastur, not out	66
P Postwalla, b St Anne, C	1
E Madon, b Darjalkar	2
S Banker, b St Anne, C, c Darjalkar	15
P Karani, not out	1
S Kanga	To bat
Extras	9
Total for 8 wickets	177

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Demello	125	3	63	2
Dastur	75	0	43	2
Darjalkar	35	1	25	1
St Anne, J	20	0	18	0
Corea	10	1	4	0
St Anne, C	55	2	20	2

WILSON COLLEGE C. C. vs. PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

A cricket match between the Wilson College and Proprietry High School was played on Saturday last, which resulted in a win for the latter by 66 runs. Owing to the excellent bowling of Messrs. Jehangir, Taleyarkhan, Doctor and Driver, the Wilsonians in their first venture scored only 32, Jehangir, Taleyarkhan bowled remarkably well and took six wickets for 10 runs only. The Proprietarians in their first turn made 98. The chief contributors were Messrs. Doctor 14, J. Driver, not out, 19, Belgaumwalla 14, and D. Driver 15.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

"AT HOME" AT ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

REFERRING to the "At Home" at the Elphinstone College, the *Rast Goftar* says:—"The toasts proposed at this teetotal gathering, which was largely attended, were supported by speeches quite suited to the occasion. Principal Hathornthwaite in an impressive speech recounted the blessings India has received in the reign of the binign Sovereign, especially of cheap education brought to the very doors of the natives and offered throughout the length and breadth of the country, so that in place of the score or two of schools of sixty years ago we now have five well established universities of our own, 160 colleges, and more than 150,000 schools. This in itself is no light achievement. Mr. Justice Ranade, the oldest and the most learned Elphinstonian present at the gathering in his usual philosophic manner explained to the gathering the secret of the outburst of loyalty and grateful sentiment evoked throughout the country by the Jubilee. The Queen-Empress, he said, typifies in her beloved person the ascendency of the reign of law in all departments of State activity. She has proved herself the most constitutional ruler, always respecting the laws, many of which she herself has sanctioned, and living in the utmost harmony with the representatives of the people. Mr. Justice Ranade gave a very useful lesson to the young Elphinstonians, the public men of the future, when he said that the British nation with all its faults and foibles had their national character formed by ages of struggle and self discipline. Our countrymen have to go through the same necessary ordeal if they hope to have any thing like a national existence."

VICTORIA JUBILEE INSTITUTE AND THE CORPORATION.

Some of the native papers think it was a very useful proposition the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia brought forward at the last meeting of the Corporation to provide for a chair at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for the purpose of teaching Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. The *Rast Goftar* remarks: "The Hon. mover of the proposition in a well thoughtout speech explained at some length the benefits that would accrue to the City, if the chair was established. It is proposed to have four classes. The standard of admission into the first class is that the candidate should be a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Licentriate of Civil Engineering or Bachelor of Science. After a course of two years at the Institute and an examination he is to get a certificate, somewhat equivolent to the Diploma of Public Health. The class of men holding this certificate will be useful as Deputy Health officers in our Municipality or as Health officers in the mofussil. The second class is meant to turn out good and intelligent health inspectors, possessing the technical knowledge of their work. The last two classes aim at turning out men, who would become good muccadums and plumbers. No doubt, the object is one, as to the value and importance of which there could be no two opinions."

GENERAL GATACRE.

With regard to the public entertainment to be given to General Gatacre on the 20th inst., the *Indian Spectator* observes: "The idea of giving a public entertainment in honour of General Gatacre, before he leaves these shores, does credit to the good sense of the city. As Sir George Cotton stated the other day, it is not necessary to recount the services the General has rendered to Bombay. He was called upon to perform a most difficult and arduous task, and he brought to the performance of it the highest prudence, tact, and judgement, then available amongst us. Even those who could not agree on principle to the constitution of our Plague Committee, had to confess that there could not have been a better chief and guide for it. With the firmness of a born soldier General Gatacre blended the utmost gentleness of which a civilian could be capable. The value of his services appears in its true light when we consider how peaceably and in what conciliatory spirit his operations were carried out. To some of our neighbours he, indeed, appeared to be an ideal dictator. His work in Bombay certainly appears unique when compared to the Plague campaigns conducted elsewhere. And as such, it deserves to be cordially recognized by the citizens of Bombay—European and native, Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis."

THE LATE MUNICIPAL CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

The Gugirati journals speak in terms of high praise of the valuable service rendered to the Municipality by the late Chief Accountant. The *Rast Goftar* writes: The sudden death of Mr. Sorabji N. Cooper, Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, came as a severe shock to the large circle of friends and acquaintance whom he had gathered around him. He was a man of sterling worth who rose from the ranks by sheer merit which asserted itself in spite of his native modesty. A man of the strictest honesty and integrity, unshaken by temptations, just and straightforward in all his dealings, painstaking and "thorough" in all his work—such a man was Mr. Cooper who is cut off in the prime of life. His death is a loss to his friends to whom his genial presence and affable nature were always most welcome, and a far greater one to the Municipality which owes a gain of lakhs to his financial aptitude and foresight. So conscientious was he that at his desk he spared himself not, and it is believed that it was this same conscientiousness that probably hastened his end. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes: The death of Mr. Sorabji N. Cooper, the Chief Accountant to the Bombay Municipality, has deprived the Municipality of a tried, trusted, and capable servant, and the Parsi community of one of its able and unassuming members. The deceased was a self-made man, having by his ability and merit risen from a fifty-rupee clerkship to the highly responsible post of Chief Accountant to the Municipality. He was an indefatigable worker and his labours never failed to evoke praise from the successive Commissioners under whom he worked." The *Indian Spectator* writes: "We share the general regret felt at the death of Mr. Sorabji N. Cooper, Chief Accountant to the Bombay Municipality. Mr. Cooper was a self-made man, rising from a humble beginning to be at the head of a responsible department. That his abilities, as an accountant, should have been acknowledged, in the first instance, by so sternly critical a master as Sir T. Hope, shows that they were not of the ordinary type. Every one of his superiors, since Sir T. Hope's days, has confirmed his high estimate; whilst Mr. Cooper's sagacity and foresight as an investor of our Municipal funds have been publicly acknowledged by other independent officers. It is sad to think of a career like his cut short before fifty."

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE POONA TRAGEDY.

Speaking of the recent meeting of Mahomedans held to express public disapproval of seditious writings in the native press, the *Rast Goftar* states: "The Hon. Mr. Budrudin Tyabji has rendered yeoman's service both to Government and the public. His address before a public meeting of the Mahomedans called under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam was a masterpiece of strong common-sense, prudence, and clear and unbiassed judgment which have always characterised all his public actions. Though we are not disposed to agree with him when he endeavours to prove that the tragic event could not be traced to the licentious and seditious writings of the Deccan Press, we cannot but admire his courage, outspokenness and the honest and straightforward manner with which he approached a rather difficult and delicate subject. Government will find much in his able address how to deal with the reptile native press, which is the curse of this country, and which needs not only muzzling but an effectual throttling so as to destroy every vestige of that press. The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, who bids fair to stand on the same pedestal with Mr. Justice Budrudin in the near future, also delivered a very able and thoughtful speech, which carreid conviction to his audience, both literate and illiterate, who applauded every loyal sentiment that fell from him. Though the success of the meeting might be said to be due to the two leaders of the community, yet those other than Mahomedans, who had the privilege of attending the meeting felt charmed and spell-bound by the oratory and eloquence of Nawab Moshing-ul-Mulk Bahadur, who inveighed in some choice sentences and sentiments against the reptile press which, he said ought to be improved off the face of the country." The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks: "The speech made by Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji at the meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam was remarkable for its common sense. There was a strong under-current, running all along it, of genuine loyalty to the Government. The speech was all throughout practical and compares very favourably with the mere platitude talked by Dr. Bhandarkar at a similar meeting of the Hindus at Poona. Of all times the present is the most opportune to speak out our mind boldly, fearlessly, unreservedly—yet without transgressing the bounds of liberty and loyalty. Mr. Justice Budrudin does but justice to the muchabused Poona Brahmins when he says that he does not believe the suspicion with which the Government look upon the Hindu community of Poona as directly or indirectly implicated in the foul deeds to be well founded. The *Gujerati* writes:—"The announcement that the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji was going to denounce certain Urdu papers for their improper and mischievous writings was at one time received with mixed feelings both by Hindus and Mahomedans. In the first place it was observed that the time chosen for denunciation was inopportune and that his remarks were likely to be used as a very convenient handle for raising further clamour against the native press. But Mr. Budrudin's career as one of the foremost public men in Bombay before his elevation to the Bench and his present responsible position were a guarantee that his utterance would be conceived in an entirely different spirit from the one which marked Mr. Lamb's speech in Poona. No doubt his official position prevented him, on the one hand, from entering upon certain political aspects of the present situation; but on the other hand that very circumstance lent to his remarks special weight and significance which can not be mistaken. The *Indian Spectator* has it: "Out and out the best of the public meeting, occasioned by the tragic occurrence at Poona, was that of the Anjuman-i-Islam in this city, presided over by Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji. In his vernacular address to his co-religionists, Mr. Budrudin does not seem to have minced matters. After insisting upon the need of strict loyalty to the Crown, the able Mahomedan Judge gave vent to his detestation of the Poona crime. He was glad, he said, that no Mahomedan was implicated in it. And, speaking for him, we may add that he would be equally sorry with the Hindus if a Hindu or Hindus were found to be at the bottom of it. Mr. Budrudin then referred to the tone of certain Urdu papers in this city, the existance of which was unknown to most outside readers. The writers in these papers, as a rule, observe a friendly tone towards the British Government and their officers. It is in defaming private individuals, notably men of their own class, that these Urdu papers seem to bear the palm."

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

Some of the native papers discredit the theory of the recent murders at Poona being the result of a political conspiracy. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes: "As every day passes without the Poona police aided by the cream of the Detective Force of the Bombay Police getting any clue of the perpetrators of the horrible murders at Poona, we are getting more and more sceptical as to the truth of the accredited theory of the murders being the result of a deeplaid political conspiracy. Such a conspiracy is impossible without a number of agents taking part in it and the chances of the detection of a conspiracy are greater in proportion to the number of the conspirators. Again it is human nature that partners in a guilt do not hold on together long. Soon after their common object is accomplished they begin to get distrustful of one another and thus there is sure to be a split in the camp. The handsome reward of Rs. 20,000 is sure to tempt the cupidity of an average Poonaite resulting in betrayal of the conspiracy, if at all there was one. It seems that the Bombay Government has some how lost its head over the affair. It is due to an unnecessary excitemnt into which it has lashed itself by the foul murder of two its officers. The great initial mistake, which the Government has been betrayed into committing, is to hold the whole of Poona responsible for what we dare say will turn out to be the deed of one or two fanatics. Without so much as waiting for the investigation of the Police the Government sent a very angry and insulting message to the people of Poona through the Collector Mr. Lamb, whose address to the Sirdars and gentlemen of Poona was conceived in a by no means good spirit. Before the echoes of Mr. Lamb's voice died out, the Government chose to fine the plague ridden and famine-striken Poona in a sum of two and a-half lakhs payable by eight quarterly instalments. Such a hasty step is calculated to sow the seeds of discontent in Poona." The *Gujerati* says: "Reuter has wired that Lord Sandhurst has denied *seriatim* the statements in the memorial of the Deccan Sabha. Why did not his Excellency tell the memorialists that their statements were wrong? Why were the other memorials left unheeded? Why were his Lordship and his colleagues so indifferent to the reputation of an officer whose loss is now being mourned? These questions have as yet remained unanswered, and we are sorry to have to say that the Bombay Government can not offer any decent or reasonable excuse for their deplorable and reprehensible inaction, when a little condescension on their part would have prevented violence of language and general misunderstanding about the intentions of the authorities towards the suffering inhabitants." The *Indian Spectator* writes: "If any class of the population of Poona may be considered to have led to the crime by incitement, it is the local press. If more vigour had been shown towards those who were guilty of rabid or seditious writings, that would have been intelligible. But to punish the whole city for the sin of a minority of its newspaper-writers or other offenders, seems to us to be as impolitic as it is unjust. The fine besides is too small for a city like Poona to be felt as a punishment individually. What is a couple of rupees per head? But the fine is enough to irritate the great majority of the innocent, and to produce discontent where there was none. Is that true statesmanship? We are afraid we have still more startling measures in store for unfortunate Poona. To save Government from further blunders, as also to secure justice, we hope the murderers and their accomplices will be soon discovered. That discovery, we feel pretty certain, will dissipate the wild hypothesis on which the writings of some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries and the measures of Government are based."

SPECULATIONS REGARDING THE POONA TRAGEDY.

Some of the vernacular journals indulge in hazy hints as to the probable authors of the murders at Poona not being natives. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks: The chain of evidence by which the sin of the tragedy is sought to be fixed upon the Poona Brahmins is very weak and wanting in most important links. The inquest on Mr. Rand's body with close doors has given rise to some speculation as to the probable author of the sanguinary deeds. Of course we do not want to clog the wheel of police investigation by asking for the publication of the full report of the inquest, yet we urge that as soon as the necessity for its secrecy is over, it should be fully published so as to dissipate the rumours which are now afloat, one of which is that the author of the foul deeds is not a native. Being a rumour only, we do not credit it at all, yet we say such a disclosure is not beyond the range of possibility. Many a time truth turns out stranger than fiction. The *Indian Spectator* states: In spite of the many meeting of sympathy—some of them, we suspect, of sympathy expressed to order—in connection with the horrible crime of Jubilee night, the Poona police seem to be no nearer the detection of that crime. In one way, this is perhaps as well. No one, not the most excited among our Anglo-Indian friends, would wish to see an innocent party implicated in haste. But, on the other hand, enough time seems to have elapsed for purposes of deliberation and inquiry, and the murderer or murderers ought, by this time, to have been tracked. In the absence of this, we have all kinds of rumours set afloat, of which it is not always easy to make head or tail. To suggestions, offered gratis, there is, as usual, no end. The *Hindustan* says: "There is a persistent rumour of a most gruesome order flitting from mouth to mouth in the trams trains, public resorts and even the streets, that the clue to this most mysterious murders does not lie in the people of the Maharashtra but in the Europeans themselves. That a responsible officer of Government is concerned in this foul deed is also a rumour which we are prepared to condemn. In the meantime the police has been periously reticent on the subject and it seems that so far it has hopelessly failed in laying its hands upon some Poona Brahmin. What is our Mr. Brewin doing all this time? Certainly this is no Rajabai Tower Tragedy that he will succeed in dismissing the murders with the frivolous theory of an accident."

UNFOUNDED INUENDOES.

The *Native Opinion* of Bombay, referring to the Poona tragedy, indulges in the following unfounded inuendoes: Mrs. Ayerst went to England by Friday's mail, and the Government of Bombay, we hear, furnished the passage for herself, child, and ayah. We deeply sympathize with Mrs. Ayerst in her bereavement, but we think she ought not to have been allowed to go. As the only eye-witness of the occurrence, she would, perhaps, be the most important witness at the trial, whenever it takes place, but her departure to England, we fear, will put a great obstacle in summoning her before the Court. In the interests of public justice, therefore, Mrs. Ayerst ought not to have been allowed to leave this for England until the present inquiry and the trial were over. It must be admitted, however, that the present law is defective on this point, and Sec. 170 of the Crim. Pro. Code does not authorise the Government to detain any person as a possible witness until the police investigation is completed and the accused is sent to the Magistrate for trial. In the present case the accused is yet to be discovered, so Mrs. Ayerst could not be legally prevented from going home. Rumour says that her statement at the inquest on the body of Mr. Rand which was taken with closed doors, furnishes an important clue to the detection of the criminal. We cannot say if this is true, but if it is so Mrs. Ayerst's absence in the witness-box is likely to hamper the cause of justice. There is another rumour, which, if true, is also likely to prejudice the inquiry that is now going on, namely, that Mr. Machael Kennedy, District Superintendent of Police in Poona, goes home on furlough for one year. A man of Mr. Kennedy's high abilities as well as local knowledge and experience is absolutely required on the spot if the criminal or criminals are to be successfully tracked out. Mr. Brewin, who seems to be in charge of the inquiry, is a capable officer, no doubt, but Mr. Kennedy, who knows the ins and outs of Poona thoroughly, would give him valuable assistance if he is at hand. We therefore request the Bombay Government to allow Mr. Kennedy to go home at a time when his presence in Poona is so highly essential to the successful termination of the present inquiry. We suggest that the inhabitants of Poona, whose character is at stake on this occasion, should as a whole memorialize the Government not to deprive them of the services of such an excellent officer as Mr. Kennedy at a time of emergency, and we have no doubt that H. E. Lord Sandhurst will not hesitate to accede to such a simple request.

THE French correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* narrates the sad but curious case of Sœur Marie Madeline who perished in the recent Bazar catastrophe. It appears she frequently expressed the conviction that she would be burned to death. As she was leaving for the Bazar she exclaimed to another nun who wished her luck: "My poor sister, what would you think if I were carried back burnt to this house?" Ultimately, she asked the chaplain for his blessing and departed with an agonised cry. The French Society of Psychical Research cannot explain this coincidence.

THE will of Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, of 5 Cromwell Houses, Governor of Western Australia from 1874-77 and in 1880, Governor of South Australia from 1882-88, Acting Governor of Victoria in 1889, and Governor of Western Australia from 1889, who died on the 2nd May last, aged sixty-two years, has been proved. Sir William Robinson bequeathed to the Government Hospital at Perth, Western Australia, £100; to the Protestant Orphanage at Perth, £100; to the Roman Catholic Orphanage at Perth, £100; and to the Poor Box Fund of St. George's Cathedral at Perth, £10 The personal estate has been valued at £74,558, 19s. 1d. gross, and £6,662, 2s. 3d. net.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silverware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c., &c. All manufactured under European supervision. Engraving, inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous, Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

COCA WINE— HOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4.

WANTED, immediately, an EXPERIENCED DOCTOR for s. s. "SAFARI" to Zanzibar and back. Apply personally GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE, Albert Building.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—WANTED, immediately, a TEACHER for the Girls' School, Salary Rs. 25, also a TEACHER for the Boys' School, Salary Rs. 20. Apply by letter (with Certificates) to the ACTING SECRETARY.

WANTED—A EUROPEAN is now disengaged and able to take a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS MOUNTER, those who have served in first-class houses and have thorough experience in mounting and cutting photographs only need apply. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS.—Art Photographic Salon, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay

RECEIVED the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows, Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch & Co., with 4 Music Rolls and case, Rs. 65.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 14; Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 13; Rose Pekoe Dust, As. 12; Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 11; Flowery Pekoe Dust, As. 10; Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 9 and Pekoe Dust, As. 8 per lb. These Tea Dusts are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA & Co. Tea and Coffee Merchants, 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PLATEDWARE!!! by Reed and Barton of New York, America. Best Presentation Articles at 25 per cent. discount, at SHROFF BROTHER'S CLEARANCE SALE, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET.—At Bandora Hill, BUNGLOW No. 49, next door to Mr. Aitken of the Bombay Bank. Apply to FAZUL JAN MAHOMED, Khoja Moholla.

TO LET:—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station. Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Rs. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms—Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month, No Extras.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic.............As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, the price same as usual. Price List post free.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs 3, to Subscribers in Bombay & the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ana. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable House, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. F." Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office. Bombay.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at Office of the Bombay Gazette.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.

BY APPOINTMENT

To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE

Viceroy and Governor-General of India;

H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,

Commander-in-Chief in India;

LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.

OFFICES IN INDIA:

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt...	6	8

Specialmixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.,

THE PURE AERATED WATERS,

PREPARED AT THE

VICTORIA HOTEL AERATED WATER FACTORY,

Are now obtainable at No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort.

These WATERS are sweetened with pure Cane Sugar, Mineral Sugar is not used, and will not go stale.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1ST April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15	12
½ „ „ „ 7-8 or, post free	8	0
¼ „ „ „ 3-12 or, post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,

63, King's Cross Road,

LONDON.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guarantee Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kattiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE .... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 13.

THERE was no change in London in the price of Consols, which remained yesterday at 112⅞. French Rentes were ¼ per cent higher at 104¼, and Paris Exchange on London was unaltered at 25·10 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan advanced ¼ per cent. to 118¼, and Rupee Securities ⅛ per cent. to £63 1-8. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was 1-8d. higher at 1s. 2 13-16d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 mths' sight was quoted at 7-8 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 1½ per cent. Bar Silver declined ⅛d. in London to 27 9-16d. per oz., and in New York 1-8 cent, to 60 1-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being lower to the same extent at 4·87 dollars.

The Sheep Skin Sales opened in London yesterday with a fair demand, and prices ½d. to 1d. lower.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 43¾s. per 416lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwrep, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market quiet; and for Brown Rapeseed, 39¾s. per 416lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal in a quiet market.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier, Surats steady, Arrivals easier. The days' Sales were 8,000 bales, including 700 bales Surats; and the Imports 2,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged all round, but American Arrivals were 2 points lower in the near positions and 4 points in the more distant, 4 1-8d. per lb. being quoted for July delivery and 3 53-64d. for November-December. The Manchester market closed firm.

Ready Mid-Uplands were unchanged in New York at 7 15-16 cents per lb.; August Futures declined 1 point to 7-34 cents, and December 4 points to 6·96 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales; and the arrivals to date of this season's crop compare as follows with those in 1896 and 1895:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	1,000	600	600
Two days' Receipts	1,000	1,000	1,300
Since 1st. Sept	6,572,000	5,151,100	7,881,900

Spot Cotton remains very firm in our local market and Japan and the mills are buying steadily. A few purchases are also being made on European account. In new Cotton there is less enquiry; there are sellers of Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 218 per candy, and Bengals, for January, at Rs. 167-8, but no transactions are reported to-day.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Seeds are rather easier; there is an enquiry for Rapeseed and Castorseed, but prices are still too high to admit of business being done for export.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,241 bales.
Wheat	14,102 cwts.
Linseed	955 „
Rapeseed	19,912 „
Poppyseed	2,093 „
Castorseed	3,226 „
Rice	4,998 „

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been steady to-day at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates then advanced 1-32d., and a fair amount of Bank Wire was placed at the rate. The market at closing was firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-32d. per rupee.
„ Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-32d. „
„ 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-8d. „
Credits „	1s. 3 7-32d. „
Francs „	1·59½

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quiet in tone, the market opened at 101 for Cash and 101 1-8 for the settlement for 3½ per Cents, from which a decline took place in the latter position to 101 1-16; for Threes 95 was still quoted.

SHARES.—There has been a downward tendency in prices, in a quiet market.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th July, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 29th June, 1897:—

	June 29.			July 6.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,53,59,686	13	2	1,60,85,566	0	7
Other Deposits, &c.	4,86,09,906	12	7	4,77,69,516	10	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,98,281	6	4	4,69,558	6	3
Sundries	28,95,32	12	7	20,21,575	12	5
Rs.	9,47,63,195	12	8	9,43,46,216	13	3
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	47,15,211	0	0	61,94,414	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	66,61,053	8	0	65,46,258	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	1,93,39,785	1	7	1,84,57,804	5	10
Accounts of Credit do.	2,15,87,625	4	4	2,13,23,625	14	4
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,37,55,970	10	6	1,22,66,498	11	8
Balances with other Banks	7,16,708	15	7	7,22,037	5	10
Bullion	3,076	11	0	3,076	11	0
Dead Stock	13,48,111	11	9	13,39,626	8	2
Stamps	8,501	9	6	8,070	13	0
Sundries	11,32,315	7	3	14,50,677	10	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office...	1,46,93,025	13	7	1,71,44,453	12	5
Do. at Branches ...	1,08,01,709	15	7	88,90,373	0	1
Rs.	9,47,63,195	12	8	9,43,46,216	13	3

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 6th July, 1897:—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,68,449	Inc.
Do. at Branches	5,57,461	do.
Other Deposits	8,40,390	Dec.
Post Bills	1,71,277	Inc
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	13,64,308	Inc.
Loans	8,81,961	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	2,64,100	do.
Mercantile Bills	14,89,472	do.
Cash at Head Office	24,51,428	Inc.
Do. at Branches	19,11,336	Dec.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th June 1897, on 146·91 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	29,600	30	32,630
Or per mile of Railway	21	210	—	231
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	81,304	4,32,246	2,678	5,16,228
Total for 22 weeks...	84,304	4,61,846	2,708	5,48,858
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,611	48,194	38	51,842
Per mile of Ry. do.	25	341	..	367
Total to corresponding date do.	85,898	6,48,246	2,104	7,36,241

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 19,211

Ditto to date .... „ 1,87,391

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio, closed.

Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams in secret language for the interior of Peru may now be accepted but will be subject to Government control.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Cable Bonny-Cameran restored.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, noon, on the 14th instant.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Shuenwei and Weirung.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 3 p.m., of the 13th July, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	..	...
Teheran	13	2	29 p.m.	..	14
Suez	13	2	45 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 3 p.m., of the 13th July, 1897.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	32	..	4
„ Karachi	..	18	..	6
„ Madras	..	24	..	2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LEWIS—July 5, at Calcutta, the wife of J. Lewis, of a son.

RICHARDSON—July 6, at Bassopally, Sewan, Sarun, Bengal the wife of R. McL. Richardson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BARROW—BAYNE—July 9, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Taylor, Frank Barrow, son of Captain Henry Barrow, of the Hon'ble E. I. Co.'s Navy (retired), to Ada Beatrice Bayne, daughter of the late Surgeon-Major J. Bayne, R. A.

DEATHS.

BROADBENT—July 7, at Woodlands, Murree, Dora, the wife of Colonel J. E. Broadbent, R. E.

GORDON—July 5, at Parachinar, Kurram, Captain W. D. Gordon, I. S. C., Wing Commander, 36th Sikhs, aged 40.

MOORE—July 4, at Wellington, Isabel Mary, the dearly loved child of Lieut.-Colonel and Isabel S. Moore, aged 2 years and 8 months.

PRICE—July 8, suddenly, at Darjeeling, Beatrice Maud Mary, eldest daughter of J. C. Price, Esq., retired C. S., India.

VARDON—July 9, at Calcutta, Emily Adelaide, wife of Albert Vardon, aged 48 years, 9 months and 10 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1897.

A GREAT deal of correspondence, revealing considerable diversity of opinion, respecting the expenditure incurred upon plague has been carried on between the Government of India and the Bombay Government. Lord Sandhurst and his Council have pointed out that the heavy drain upon their resources induced by famine has made it a matter of practical impossibility to meet the plague charges of a general character, or which the local Muncipalities cannot defray, out of Provincial revenues. The correspondence has resulted in the grant of five lakhs from the Imperial exchequer, it being understood, however, that none of this money can be used as a subvention to the Bombay Municipality. This understanding will be the more unpopular in Bombay since Karachi was granted one lakh and a-half of rupees out of the five lakhs, to say nothing of the loan of a lakh to the Municipality on favourable terms when the plague first broke out. The Poona Municipality has found Rs. 25,000 out of the two lakhs of rupees it has cost to suppress the plague in the city. The rest of the outlay has been met for the time being by Government, but the Municipality will be called upon to repay it by instalments. When this expenditure is added to the heavy cost of the punitive police established in Poona, it is clear that the burden imposed upon the inhabitants of the city is one which will weigh upon them like a nightmare for years to come, and it must inevitably lead to great delay in carrying out urgently needed sanitary reforms. The payments made to Karachi and to Poona have left a balance out of the five lakhs, that certainly will not cover the expenditure of a general character, incurred by Government such as extra establishments; the travelling expenses and salaries of medical officers and nurses sent out from England; payment of the extra allowances granted to medical officers borrowed from other Provinces, and so forth.

A great deal of this expenditure must necessarily be borne by the State, for it cannot in equity be levied upon the various municipalities, especially as it will only be with the greatest difficulty that many of the smaller municipalities can meet the charges of a distinctly and indisputably local character. Under these circumstances it may be that the representations that are going forward from this Government will have the desired effect, and a further grant will be made from Imperial resources. The Government of India are in duty bound to maintain the solvency of local administrations in years of expenditure of an exceptional and unavoidable character, seeing that when itself called on to meet extra pressure there is no hesitation in requisitioning the local Governments for heavy contributions. If they do not make an adequate grant towards the Plague the only result will be that a heavier subvention will be requisite to meet the Famine outlay, or to keep the Provincial balance at the end of the year at a figure, below which the administration could not be carried on. The financial position of the Bombay Municipality stands upon a different footing. It has no available reserve standing between it and insolvency, and its only resource apart from borrowing, will be to increase taxation. The probability recently foreshadowed by the Municipal Commissioner that the latter course will be necessary, will develope into a certainty if no Government subvention towards the plague expenditure is received. It must be confessed that the chances of obtaining such a grant-in-aid are at present remote. The local Government is bound to insist on a practical recognition of the validity of the plea for taking the plague administration out of the hands of the Municipality, that the suppression of the epidemic was a matter of "Imperial concern." But the Government of India, with balances reduced to a lower limit than for many years past, have so far turned a deaf ear to the remonstrances of the local Administration. They have plausibly alleged that as the Bombay Municipality is well enough off to pay, judging from its balances, it should receive no aid from the State in a year when heavy and exceptional demands are being made upon the Imperial Exchequer. "We will help where our aid cannot be dispensed with," they say in effect, "but we will not share the burdens of a local body possessing a substantial balance and having large resources of taxation at its back."

This is not calculated to promote economy in Municipal administration, since under it the spendthrift local authorities are more likely to obtain help than those which set a better example. The carefully accumulated balance of the Municipality earmarked for necessary sanitary works will now be almost entirely swept away by the outlay on Plague, which amounts to at least twelve lakhs of rupees. The reorganisation of the Health Department on broader lines is estimated to cost four lakhs and a-half, which can only be met by extra taxation. The Government of India have also taken a different view to that of the local administration respecting the auditing of Plague accounts. They hold that these accounts should be subjected to audit in the usual manner, but it is fairly contended that as the expenditure was of an urgent nature the ordinary rules in regard to audit should be abrogated. There is much in this argument which commends itself as being reasonable. The Bombay Government were given very wide powers under the Epidemic Diseases Act, and were in turn permitted to delegate those powers to Committees specially appointed for the purpose and to local authorities. They were engaged in a campaign no less real than would be the case if an invading army was at our gates. Had operations been delayed or suspended in any part of the field pending the sanction of the expenditure incurred by officers bearing the brunt of the battle, the enemy would probably not have been routed so soon. The time was one when the ordinary routine of red tape had to be abandoned, when the question of cost had to be subordinated to that of effectual repression, and when a wide discretion was necessarily given to officers on the spot. Among other results of the panic engendered by the highly coloured statements of irresponsible writers, young doctors ignorant of everything Indian were sent out by the Secretary of State, and practically given powers of dictatorship. Whatever they recommended had to be carried out regardless of cost, and the execution of preventive measures generally had to be delegated to so many people that the central authority could not possibly keep a effective control on the expenditure, without greatly curtailing the efficiency of the operations. Under such circumstances the Government of India should be content with an audit, not concerning itself with the technical legality of particular payments, but simply carried out with a view to see that the expenditure charged to plague was in all cases actually devoted thereto. To go beyond that would be to hamper with fears of surcharge the action of Provincial Governments in future, should another calamity of whatever class call for urgent measures upon a large scale.

"Is the character of Woman improving as compared with past times?" was the subject of a discussion at a meeting of the Austral Salon in Melbourne the other day. The Austral Salon is a kind of ladies' Mutual Improvement Society, such as, among men, was common to every town in the British dominions before the Y. M. C. A. gained the ascendancy. But the Salon is something more than either. It is a ladies' society which discusses a wider variety of questions than either of the other associations, and it is pleasant to find that they have the inclination as well as the leisure to engage in the process of self-examination. "Man know thyself," to them means Woman know thyself, also. That is why they sought to discover a satisfactory reply to the question as to their past and present character. Unfortunately, for themselves, they occasionally drifted away from the mark and got discussing the comparative merits of men and women. Mrs. G. B. Lewis, who opened the case in the affirmative, was prone to admit a want of faith in her sex. What pity, she asked, would a woman get tried by a jury of women? It is not clear whether she thought this a modern development of womanly character or a trait now lost. But she answered: "None, women are hardest on woman." And so it would seem, for Mrs. Quinnell, intentionally or otherwise, demonstrated the truth of Mrs. Lewis' argument. "Once," said she, "women were mentally inferior and morally superior to men, but now that is all being altered." What a terrible thing to say. No longer mentally inferior it must be allowed, but no longer morally superior—no man would have ventured to give utterance to such an opinion, or indeed to have held it. But as Mrs. Lewis said, women have no pity for women. Indeed, that lady held the mirror up to nature in the most relentless manner, and insinuated that womanly obstinacy rendered its possessor absolutely impracticable. Twelve men were sometimes locked up for forty-eight hours because they couldn't agree; but women might be locked up for forty-eight years, and then they wouldn't. She regretted that modern environment and teaching had turned women into politicians and stump orators, had made girls fastidious—those with least attractions, very little capability, and no money being the most exacting. Indeed, though she meant to prove beyond all possibility of doubt that the character of women is improving, she made out the strongest case imaginable to the contrary. Miss Castilla, in proof that women were improving, cited the record of the Queen, whom "neither courts, nor parliaments, nor politics had spoiled." A flippant reply to that might have been "No, because she always dealt with them by proxy." But no such remark was made, and Miss Castilla was allowed to conclude her remarks, dogmatising that as strength had grown with education, character must have improved as education advanced. Miss Sophie Osmond's observations showed she did not mind much what they thought. For herself, whether she was as good as her grandmother or not, she believed that with the aid of a cookery book and a Bible, she, or any woman, could get to heaven—and that was the end-all of each one of them, whether they looked nice or said pretty things, or whether they did not. The wonder is that holding this creed, Miss Osmond troubled to attend the meeting of the Salon. But apparently she, too, was merciless, and wished her sisters to know what she thought of them and what were their needs. However, she concluded that, of course, woman had improved, for whereas ten thousand years ago she was only a "primordial atomic globule," she was now a lovely creature, albeit full of imperfections gathered in course of transition, but happy because of those deficiencies. How the ladies answered the question they asked themselves we are left to guess, for at the end each of the disputants claimed a right to reply, and the reporter left before the point of order had been settled. The majority, however, seemed inclined to believe themselves every bit as good as, and much more charming than their grandmothers, only a few seeming not to mind how they compared with people who have been dead and buried for years. They would remember, as Mrs. Lewis had bidden them, that their greatest part in the world's drama is as "trainers of men," and that as the hand which rocks the cradle rules the world, they had better stay at home and rock rather than waste time in debating points which really do not matter after all.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar, no sooner realised that all slaves in his dominions had to be liberated, than he set to work with vigour and promptness. Of course, his Highness was aware that the orders of the British Government on the subject must be carried out, no matter what the effect of those orders might be, and Sir Arthur Hardinge, in a despatch to Lord Salisbury, says that Sultan Ahmond threw himself into the work with loyalty and thoroughness, and let it be known from the first that he would brook no opposition. As an earnest of his sincerity, his Highness made an arrangement with all his own slaves, under which they work for him for three days in the week in return for their holdings, whilst on the other three they work for themselves, or if they work for him they receive wages, and he ordered his overseers to cease in their dealings with them to use the old designation of slaves, substituting for it that of "watoto," which signifies boys or children. Some misgivings had been entertained as to how those interested would receive his Highness' decree. The princes and valis were expected to show some opposition, and nothing more probable since they had been led to believe that they were to be the losers and that they need hope for very little in the way of compensation, either for toiling slaves or concubines. But when they learnt his Highness's mild proposals, they merely asked a few questions, and expressing themselves satisfied, declared themselves obedient to the Sultan's will. It then became the duty of the princes and valis to inform the Arab owners, who in their turn were fearful that they would be ordered to produce lists of all their slaves, who would then be taken from them and freed on the spot without any compensation. But the permisson to retain those that were willing to remain, the provision about concubines, the compensation clauses, and the instructions respecting vagrancy, made the scheme appear to them so tolerable in comparison with the prospects which alarmists had held out to them, that they felt grateful for their escape from the ruin and break-up of their homes which some, of them had been led to fear as certain, and were almost jubilant when they realised the exact position of affairs. When the Arabs intimated to the slaves that they were no longer bondsmen, that they might go, and that if they remained they would do so of their own free will, they proceeded with their work in the bulk of cases, while others walked away to the bush where, it is feared, they will improvise for themselves a shelter, whence they will steal forth and live by pillaging. Severe measures are likely to be taken against men of this class, and they are being given to understand that they must work for their own maintenance in some way or another. In one reported instance, when a number of slave girls were informed of their freedom, they announced that they would do no more work, now they were free. Within a couple of hours, however, they had changed their minds. Finding to their surprise that no work meant no supper, they deemed it desirable to ask for work to do. Possibly similar experiences will affect the freed labourers in regard to the clove crops. Coolie emigration from India has not commenced, and unless salutary lessons are taught to those who refuse to work, the result of the Sultan's humane decree will be disastrous to the commerce of his country.

PALANPUR, that well governed little state of which Mr. Dullabhji D. Ved is Prime Minister, has, it appears, got rid of the plague. The ruler did not allow grass to grow under his feet when he heard that fugitives from Bombay had carried the scourge there. He engaged the services of a special medical officer and commenced inspection and asked for the assistance of Dr. Lowson, the Hongkong medical officer, who came here with the advantage of his experience in the Farther East. Surgeon-Captain Cleveland followed him. A hundred and forty-one cases occurred between February and the end of May, as recorded in the State Administration Report now before us, and of that number ninety proved fatal. Four plague hospitals were established. The city was divided into six wards, each controlled by a jemadar, and house-to-house inspection and compulsory segregation were resorted to. Regardless of expense and trouble we find everything that was done in Bombay on a large scale was done on a comparative basis in Palanpur. The result was that the plague was confined to the city, and the villages remained free. When the report was printed fugitives were already returning. Prompt and efficient action had the desired result, but the expenditure it involved will make itself felt in the state finances. Fortunately there was no famine in the land, for the enlightened administration of the state has ample means of irrigating agricultural land, and the crops were normal or average. There was a sufficiency of water for all purposes—"a source of comfort, convenience and profit to the people as well as to the Durbar," and the benevolent ruler gave freely of his means towards the support of the famine-stricken among his less fortunate neighbours. Palanpur is a progressive little state, the intellectual as well as the physical welfare of the people being duly regarded. Moreover, it is efficiently and economically governed.

COMMANDER R. A. HENNING, R. N., who arrived in Bombay on Sunday last by the English mail steamer Ganges, left for Poona yesterday by 2 o'clock train, with Commander Warden, to take over the charge of Marine Survey of India, from the latter officer, who has been acting since Commander Oldham left for England in May last.

THE election by the Senate of the Bombay University of a Fellow to be recommended to Government for nomination as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, deceased, took place last evening in the Convocation Hall of the University. There were two candidates, Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, and seconded by Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar; and Mr. Ratiram Durgaram Dave, proposed by Mr. Jamsetjee Merwanjee Antia, and seconded by Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas Modi. The result was that Mr. Chandavarkar was elected by 124 votes, his opponent securing only two.

THE reports which have reached the Government of India show that a good deal of damage has been done to the military buildings in Bengal and Assam by the recent earthquake, and that a large expenditure of money will be necessary for repairs or for the reconstruction of the damaged buildings.

THE Lahore Agri-Horticultural Gardens have not even continued to mark time during the past year. The high and dry temperature which ruled last summer, and the abnormally severe cold weather played havoc with all garden operations, and seed crops, fruit trees and flowers suffered greatly. In the previous year's report the most interesting feature was the comparative success which attended the sowing of Egyptian cotton, and it was felt that if the uncongenial climate of the Land of the Five Rivers was in any degree responsive to cotton cultivation, then there could be no doubt that in Sindh or even the southern portion of this Province where climatic conditions approximate more to those of Egypt, the successful growing of the species should be assured. Unfortunately this year the experiments at Lahore have failed signally. The outturn which in 1895-96 averaged 730lbs. per acre, now records little over 400, and although the fact that the weather was unsuitable for second pickings undoubtedly had something to do with it, it is probable that Egyptian cotton is little suited to the Punjab. In other ways although progress, if we may be permitted an Irishism, has been, more or less, of a retrogressive character, the Superintendent, Mr. Hein, and his staff deserve warm commendations for having so successfully combated adverse circumstances and produced a better state of affairs than might reasonably have been anticipated.

WHEN anæsthetics were first introduced in the performance of surgical operations their use was violently opposed by many medical men and the clergy, who held that pain was intended to be felt by God, but it is recorded that the inventor quoted Scripture to prove that the Almighty Himself performed the first operation under anæsthesia when He "cast Adam into a deep sleep" before removing his rib.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ALLOWANCES TO THE WARREN HASTINGS OFFICERS AND MEN.

LONDON, JULY 12.

In the House of Commons, last night, Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question, said that the question of specially recognising the exceptional services of individual officers and men of the Warren Hastings was under consideration.

THE GOVERNMENT AND MR. TILAK.

In reply to a further question as to whether Mr. Tilak's articles and speeches were seditious, Lord George said it was a matter of law upon which the Bombay Government had not yet arrived at a final opinion.

BOLD PIRACY OFF ACHIN.

A gang of Achinese, having got on board the British steamer Pegu, murdered the commander, Captain Ross, and seven of the native crew, besides wounding sixteen. They then took to flight to the Achinese coast with their booty.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES END IN A FIASCO.

JULY 13.

The Naval Manœuvres have ended in a fiasco, apparently owing to a misconception of the Admiralty's instructions.

A GREAT STRIKE OF ENGINEERS.

A great strike of engineers begins to-day throughout the country. Both sides decline mediation, and a protracted struggle is expected.

THE TOCHI VALLEY EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The service with the Tochi Force has been declared to be Field service for the purposes of the grant of batta to troops and followers under the usual regulations.

The latest news from the front shows that the Mullahs have been endeavouring to incite the Mahsud Waziris to resist the British Expedition.

No gathering of importance has as yet taken place, however, so it would seem that the influence of these fanatics is waning.

General Corrie-Bird will issue his proclamation to the tribesmen in a day or two.

LATER.

General Corrie-Bird arrived at Miran Shah yesterday.

The Argyles had two more cases of sunstroke on Sunday, but both are doing well. The Rifle Brigade have had no cases so far.

The telegraph line between Miran Shah and Idak was cut on Saturday evening, and a 100 yards of wire carried away.

Five camels belonging to the inhabitants were carried off on Saturday from the road between Idak and Miran Shah.

A party of cavalry and infantry pursued from Idak, but could not come up with the raiders. One camel was, however, recovered.

HORRIBLE MURDER AT MEERUT.

MEERUT, JULY 13.

A brutal and dastardly murder was committed, at noon, to-day, in the court compound, where a hundred people were present. Lalla Aman Singh, a very respectable pleader, was lying asleep in his chambers, with his mohurrir writing five feet from him. The murderer came in with a gundassa and dealt him twelve to fifteen blows over the left side. His face, neck, and jaw were chopped to pieces and his neck cut nearly through. The poor man must have died immediately, yet he must have moved his hand up towards a wound, as nearly all his fingers were severed and his right wrist was almost cut through. The body presented a ghastly sight.

One would have naturally imagined that the mohurrir might have done something to save the poor man, but it is said he bolted instead of giving an alarm.

The murderer, who is a Jat, some 22 years of age, and a man of no physique whatever, was arrested, but another man who is said to be his accomplice bolted. The man confesses to the murder, and says that he committed the crime out of revenge because Aman Singh was instrumental in getting his uncle killed a year ago. He says he was put up to it, by eight men who came to Meerut with him yesterday from Danthul. Some came to the court.

The impression abroad is that two men who were transported for the murder of Durga Pershad, a puthurwalla, were pardoned and released at the Jubilee, and as Aman Singh's father, who represented the prosecution, had died meanwhile, the revenge was wrought on his son.

SENTENCE ON A FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATE MITIGATED.

LAHORE, JULY 13.

Mr. Dawes, the Sessions Judge, Rawalpindi, has reduced the sentence to four years' imprisonment passed at Lahore on Malik Ahmed Khan, late First Class Magistrate, to three months' simple imprisonment altogether. The Judge upheld the Lahore Magistrate's conviction in the Kullar case only.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" has passed some severe remarks. It says: "The result is ludicrous in the extreme, and will be no deterent. Many a bribe-taker would not mind balancing his ill-gotten gains against three months' imprisonment. The great trial is a farce, for bribe-takers will feel more secure in future than in the past."

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

MADRAS, JULY 13.

The profit for the half-year was Rs. 1,[illegible]594, including Rs. 3,642 brought forward, and is divided as follows:—For the half-year at 10 per cent, Rs. 1,24,315; interest on the new Capital, Rs. 22,542; and carried forward, Rs. 15,737.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacNeil, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JULY 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sunda, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday morinining.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 13.

Mail steamers Manila from Calcutta and Rosetta from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier, Surats steady.

Good Dhollera 3 17-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.
[illegible] per cent. Consols 112 3-4
[illegible] per cent. Rentes 104 1-2
[illegible] per cent. Sterling Loan 118 1-2
[illegible] per cent. Rupee Paper 63 1-8
Bar Silver 27 9-16

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 13.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, with the Staff, left Poona for Bombay by the afternoon train, the departure being private.

Mr. Goldsmid, the Railway Police Superintendent, accompanied the train to Bombay.

THE HON'BLE MR. RISLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley, who is enquiring into the working of the Municipal Act of Bombay, left at 11 o'clock in the morning for Bombay.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

His Excellency General Nairne, Commanding the Bombay Forces, has made the following remarks on the inspection of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps:—"I regret to receive the report, which cannot be considered satisfactory; also regret to see the falling off in the figures of merit, and in the percentage of extra efficients."

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Harris Football Tournament Committee held a meeting, this evening, at the Gymkhana Club, Major-General Duncan presiding.

The minutes of the last general meeting and also the accounts of last year were read, and it was then proposed by General Duncan, seconded by Captain Heneage, that the Tournament should be held in October, the dates to be fixed hereafter. The tournament to take place on the same ground as last year, viz., on the Gymkhana ground. As the Cricket Committee object to its being used before the season matches are over, the Tournament should be held under the Association Rules of 1896.

The following Committee was elected for this year:—President: General Duncan. Committee: Captains Heneage and Geddes; Lieutenants Grayson, Mander, and Bradford, and Professor Bain. Honorary Secretary: Captain Iremonger.

The meeting was dissolved after the usual vote of thanks.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. J. J. Heaton, I. C. S., Private Secretary, and Captain Crawford, Aide-de-Camp, arrived here from Poona last evening by the afternoon train and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. Although the arrival had been notified to be a private one, several officials had assembled at the station to meet his Excellency. Amongst those present were General W. F. Gatacre, C. B., Commanding the Bombay District, and Chairman of the Plague Committee; Sir James McNabb Campbell, K. C. I. E., Commissioner of Customs; Mr. R. H. Vincent, C. I. E., Commissioner of Police; Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I. C. S., Municipal Commissioner; Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Collector of Bombay; Major Cahusac, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Mr. S. Rebsch, Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Mr. J. McNeill, I. C. S., First Assistant Collector of Bombay; Mr. Du Boulay, Deputy Municipal Commissioner; Captain Ducat, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I C.S., Second Assistant Collector of Bombay; and Mr. Playford Reynolds, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department. Lord Sandhurst, after alighting from the train, shook hands with all present, and then drove, in company of the Private Secretary and A.-D.-C., to the Secretariat, where his Excellency is putting up, and will return to Poona in a few days.

THE NEW CANTONMENTS ACT.

THE following is the text of the Bill which was introduced in the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Thursday last:—

No. 11 of 1897.

A Bill to repeal the Cantonments Act Amendment Act, 1895, and to amend the Cantonments Act, 1889.

V of 1895. Cantonments Act Amendment Act, 1895. XIII of 1889.	Whereas it is expedient to repeal the Cantonments Act Amendment Act, 1895, and to amend the Cantonments Act, 1889: It is hereby enacted as follows:—
Title and commencement.	1. (1) This Act may be called the Cantonments Act, 1897, and (2) It shall come into force at once.
Repeal of Act V of 1895.	2. The Cantonments Act Amendment Act, 1895, is hereby repealed.
Amendment of section 31 of Act XIII of 1889.	3. In section 31 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, for the words "a commanding officer" the words "a commanding, medical or other officer" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The second and third are the operative clauses in this Bill. The second clause proposes to repeal Act V of 1895, which imposed restrictions on the rule-making power conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889). The removal of these restrictions will restore to the Governor General in Council the power to make rules to check the spread of venereal diseases in cantonments, and will give him the same powers in respect of venerial diseases that he has in the case of other contagious and infectious disorders. The third clause merely extends to medical and other officers, the same protection in the performance of their duties as is already given to cantonment authorities and commanding officers.

THE NIZAM'S LOAN.

THERE in no longer any reason for making a secret of the fact that the loan brought out in Calcutta by Nizam's Government, and apparently so successfully floated three weeks ago, has broken down. The loan, it will be remembered, was put forward in the shape of debentures bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. and repayable at stated periods ranging from five to twenty years. It was said to have been fully subscribed for at rates varying between Rs. 98-12 and 105, though some doubt is now thrown on that statement. But at any rate it appears to have been fully taken up: 4½ lakhs being subscribed by the general public and 95½ by a strong Calcutta syndicate. Since then it appears that the syndicate has backed out, a strange course after the tenders were in, but one on which in the absence of explanation it would be premature to comment. At any rate there has been a hitch; for the Nizam is now calling upon his jagirdars and sowcars to raise an equivalent sum if they can among themselves, and the sowcars have asked for a fortnight to consider the matter. The amount is a large one and it can hardly be considered probable that will be raised locally on reasonable terms, as compared with those of the Calcutta market. But the State, as we mentioned in speaking of the matter the other day, wants the crore badly to meet pressing claims; and the failure to get the money from Calcutta after it seemed as good as paid, together with the reflection which the *contretemps* must throw on the State's credit, will probably be particularly aggravating to the Nizam and will not increase his good humour with the Minister, who, however innocent, will probably be judged responsible for the failure of the operation.—*Pioneer.*

CUSTOMS CIRCULARS.

THE following Customs circulars have been issued by the Government of India:—

HOOP IRON.

Hoop steel should be added to the list (subjoined to this Department letter No. 768 S.R., dated 14th February 1896) of articles to be exempted from the payment of import duty when imported by the owners of a cotton weaving mill and shewn to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton or the baling of woven cotton goods. I am accordingly to request that, with the permission of his Excellency the Governor in Council, the necessary instructions may be issued to the Collector of Customs, Madras.

MESS PLATE.

The Governor General in Council has decided that mess-plate brought into India by British Regiments arriving in this country, and certified by the Commanding Officer to have been in use for twelve months, shall be exempted from customs duty. This exemption applies only to mess-plate brought with the Regiment on arrival in India, and not to articles of mess-plate imported by the Regiment after its arrival in India.

A FIRE occurred in a crowded *busti* in Collinga, Calcutta, on Saturday at midnight, destroying four huts. A large crowd collected, and by demolishing the adjacent huts they succeeded in confining the fire till assistance arrived.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 25.

AT a time when attention is so universally directed to the progress made during the Victorian era, it is appropriate to consider the indications of national wealth as afforded by the annual report of the Deputy Master of the Mint, Mr. Horace Seymour. The report shows that there was an increased issue of both gold, silver, and bronze currency last year as compared with 1895, and in the case of both the silver and the bronze issues there was an increase compared with the mean of ten years 1886-95. The total currency value of the issues of gold coin was £4,808,860, or, in round figures, a million sterling more than in 1885. The amount, however, falls upwards of a million sterling below the mean for the ten years before 1896, but it must be remembered that the average for that period was greatly swelled by the replacing of the pre-Victorian and light gold coin withdrawn. Against the issue of gold coin last year light gold coin was withdrawn to the amount (face value) of £2,620,000 as against £2,400,000 in 1895, from which it will be perceived that the work of bringing the goldcoin in circulation up to the standard weight is not yet completed. The average loss per piece on the recoinage, however, has continued to decline, showing that even the light coins now being withdrawn are not so badly worn, on the average, as those withdrawn in previous years; the average loss last year was 2·461d. per sovereign and 2·161d. per half-sovereign as against 2.531d. and 2.330d. respectively in the previous year. It will be seen that the ratio of loss by wear and tear on the half-sovereign is nearly double that on the sovereign, if the respective weight of the coins be taken into account, a fact which may be regarded as another argument in favour of the proposal to abolish the former coin altogether. Deducting the amount of coin withdrawn from the amount of new coin issued, it would appear that there was a net addition of £2,208,860 to the gold currency of the United Kingdom last year. Moreover, £3,013,040 of gold coin was received at the Bank of England from Australia (as compared with a total new issue from the Australian mints of £7,110,405), so that there was apparently a total addition to the gold currency in the United Kingdom of £5,221,900 last year.

It may be pointed out that these calculations do not take account of the coin lost, privately melted for use in the arts, exported, or carried away by travellers. Of course, the same considerations apply to the coinages in Australia, and it is manifest that no conclusion can be drawn in this country, or elsewhere, as to the expansion or contraction of the gold currency merely from the returns of new coin issued from the mints. One of the interesting incidental statements in the report as regards the gold currency is an account of the progress of arrangements for establishing a mint for the coinage of gold at Perth, in Western Australia, one of the consequences of the opening up of gold mines in that colony. The completion of the building has been delayed by strikes, but it is understood that it will be ready for the reception of the machinery, which has already been shipped, in the autumn. It may be reasonably expected that the constant addition to the currency in Western Australia which will then be possible will have a decidedly stimulating influence on general agricultural and industrial development in the colony, for though Perth sovereigns, as well as bullion, will doubtless be exported, a considerable proportion of the new money struck will tend to get into circulation in the place where it is produced. The continued issue, on a yearly increasing scale, of silver "token" currency from the British Mint is a suggestive fact, for it must be remembered that as such coin, unlike the gold coinage, cannot be melted without loss a constant addition to the quantity of silver money in circulation in Great Britain and her gold-standard colonies is apparently implied in this case. The total face value of the British silver "token" coins issued last year was £1,235,161, as against £1,196,168 in 1895, and an average issue of only £1,101,226 during the ten years 1886-95. There continued last year to be a substantial demand for the colonies, noticeably for Cape Colony and Natal, Lagos, the Gold Coast, the West Indies, Malta, and Western Australia. Even the distant Falkland Islands, as well as British Central Africa, offer a market for British "token" coins at more than double their melting value; but the bulk of the issue last year, and the whole of the increase, were actually due to an increased demand for England and Ireland. The total amount taken by the colonies was £362,265, the balance of the new issue, £872,896, being absorbed in the United Kingdom.

While Great Britain has made the Queen's Jubilee an occasion for congratulation upon the her present commercial position, people in the United States have been greatly exercised upon the question of the depression in trade from which they are suffering. President McKinley, at the International Commercial Congress recently held in Philadelphia, said: "Let me tell you, my countrymen, a resuscitation will not be promoted by recrimination. The distrust of the present will not be removed by distrust of the future. A patriot makes a better citizen than a pessimist, and we have got to be patient, for much as we may want to move out of the old house we cannot do it until the new one is finished. A tariff law half made is of no practical use except to indicate that in a little while a whole tariff law will be done, and it is making progress. It is reaching the end, and when the end comes we will have business confidence and industrial activity. Let us keep stout hearts and steady heads. The country is not going backward but forward. American energy has not been destroyed by the storms of the past. It will yet triumph through wise and beneficent legislation." Secretary Gage, of the Treasury Department, who has promised to address a number of business men's organisations in different cities successively, spoke first to the commercial clubs of Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, assembled in the city last named. Mr. Gage, stating that he spoke by authority of the president, on the two themes of tariff and public finances, said in part: "Over fifty times I have been asked, 'When will the tariff discussion end and the measures proposed receive the final vote which will formulate the measure into law?' Over fifty times more I have been asked, 'Have the financial reforms, for which the people struggled in November last, been forgotten?' Now, it is not to be wondered at that you have so long borne the burden and anxiety and fear, who have so long waited and watched for the restoration of conditions upon which some secure estimate of to-morrow can be made, should grow nervous and impatient over every act or word which seems to suggest doubt or delay in the establishment of such conditions. I have thought that on this occasion I could do no better service than to give you needed reassurance and hope. As to the great fabric now before Congress, known as the tariff bill, I have nothing to say in detail. I want to bear testimoney, however, to the zeal and good faith of those in both Houses who have that measure in charge. . . . And I prophesy an early result in the national councils to which this great commercial question is now committed. I make these remarks, not to defend a body for whom I hold no commission to speak, but to correct, in one direction, if I may, the operation of an injurious sentiment—a sentiment which is sowing evil seeds in many directions. It is dividing classes, destroying unity, and breeding hatreds. The one word for that sentiment is 'distrust.' Faith and courage lead to conquest and victory. Distrust paralyses and destroys."

In their report on Indian and Ceylon tea shares, just issued, Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, of London, say that the market has recently been very steady, and that in some instances advances have been recorded. Buyers have not come forward in large numbers, but a quiet investment business has been in progress. The market for Indian teas has been practically unchanged. The new teas are now beginning to arrive in large quantities, though the arrivals are not yet sufficient to indicate the crop or seriously test the position of the London market. Heavy arrivals of Ceylon teas are again reported, but they have been readily absorbed, with little change in quotations. The following additional dividends have been declared:—Indian: Bargang, 7½ per cent for the year on the ordinary, and 3 per cent, making 6 per cent for the year, on the preference; Lungla, 3 per cent, making 6 per cent for the year on the ordinary, and 3 per cent, making 6 per cent for the year, on the preference; Mungledye, 3½ per cent, making 7 per cent for the year on the preference; Rajmai, 5 per cent, making 10 per cent for the year, on the ordinary. Ceylon: Ceylon Estates Investment, 10 per cent for the year on the ordinary; Spring Valley Coffee, 2½ per cent for the year on the ordinary; Ouvah Coffee, 6 per cent for the year on the ordinary.

Dr. Talcott Williams, LL.D., of Philadelphia has published a pamphlet on "silver in China and its relation to Chinese copper Coinage. Dr. Williams has gathered together a number of facts and statements relating to currency history in China, culled largely from the "North China Herald" and American official reports. It cannot be said that they are satisfactorily correlated or explained, but to people having some knowledge of the subject and interested in currency phenomena the collection will be acceptable and can scarcely be misleading. The principal flaw in the pamphlet is the attempt of the author to apply the facts against the arguments and theories of the silver party in the United States, on which they have absolutely no bearing whatever. There is no such thing as free coinage in China, and the local fluctuations in the value of the copper "cash" there, under the abnormal and arbitrary conditions affecting the production of that money, and in the absence of rapid means of communication, cannot for a moment be accepted as being in the slightest degree illustrations of variations in the real general value of silver. Moreover, variations in the relative value of the two precious metals in provinces where these metals are not really money, and which are practically isolated from the rest of the world, manifestly count for nothing in regard to international trade movements, or even the relations of the metals in the interior of a country where they are alike full legal-tender money. The particular argument which Dr. Williams seems to attempt to ridicule, to the effect that the value of silver, as measured in general commodities, had remained (at least until the closing of the Indian Mints) approximately steady in China, and had rather appreciated there then the reverse, was quite true as regards the open centres of great commercial movements where silver is the merchant's medium of exchange, as every merchant knows; and this argument is not at all affected by variations in the value of the metal as a mere commodity, or if offered as a means of payment, in particular districts in the interior, when measured in the occasionally scarce or relatively abundant "cash" constituting the only money of retail trade there.

The inclusion of an import duty of 20 per cent. on imports of raw cotton into the United States in the Senate Tariff Bill, will have surprised many people as apparently a quite unnecessary piece of legislation even from a Protectionist point of view. The following statement of facts by the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" will interest the cotton trade generally:—"The action of this tax, if it is retained in the bill as passed, is somewhat of a problem. Our imports of raw cotton were only 81,970 bales in 1895-6, and will be considerably less this year; they are almost wholly of long staple that comes in competition chiefly with Sea Islands. The total crop of Sea Islands has increased in recent years. Indeed if we compare with 1892-3 the product has considerably more than doubled, the yield being 93,187 bales in 1895-6, and about 102,000 bales in 1896-7, against 45,422 bales in 1892-3. The land suited to the growth of Sea Islands is limited, but no doubt a higher price would further and materially increase the product. But what disposition could be made of the large crop at a higher price is another question. In 1895-6 prices were better than in some years, but only fair with both exports and home consumption large; we exported about 54 per cent. of the crop (50,064 bales), and American consumers took about 44 per cent. (40,741 bales), so that stocks increased from 405 bales September 1, 1895, to 2,999 bales September 1, 1896. In other words, the United States has got rid of either its 1885-6 or 1896-7 crops at the prices ruling in those years. What disposition is it likely to make of a crop at a higher price? We have not the space to treat this subject here, but it seems extremely doubtful whether Sea Island producers would realise any advantage from the tax, while it might have an unfavourable effect on other fine staple cottons raised in the Gulf States and elsewhere.

A report on the industrial position in its district has been published by the Chamber of Commerce of Reichenberg, the most important commercial organisation, and the most important industrial centre, in Austria. The report is chiefly interesting for its account of the Bohemian textile industries, of which Reichenberg is the headquarters. The position of these industries in nothern Bohemia is described as deplorable, owing to an enormous excess of production and a persistent contraction of demand. These conditions are equally noticeable in the cotton and woollen industries, in the spinning, weaving, calico-printing, cloth, carpet, and furniture branches, which are all suffering from extremely low prices and accumulating stocks. The combination of spinners for the promotion of exportation by means of a common bounty fund, with a view to "unloading" the accumulations on foreign markets, has not been without result in regard to relieving the home market, but has proved very costly, large subscriptions to the export fund to cover the losses to the exporters being called for. The decline of the natural export trade is the subject of general complaint. Austrian manufactures, it is stated, are scarcely known in the overseas markets; they are shipped under foreign flags, and are dealt in as German, French, and English fabrics. The Austrian manufacturers, it is added, produce exellent competitive goods, but there is no efficient mercantile organization for introducing and popularising them abroad. The evil is said to be deep-seated, and to be attributable to the want of initiative on the part of the Austrian merchants. Government action, it is admitted, can be of no use; what is required is "a spirit of private enterprise, of which there seems little prospect, considering the national character of the Austrians and the existing political conditions."

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Britannia, expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m., on Saturday next:—

Alltree, Mr Ernest
Adgers, Capt
Ardens, Mr H
Bannester, Mr J
Bowen, Mr G C E
Burn, Capt J M
Burton, Capt H G
Cohen, Mr M
Carey, Mr E S
Chapman, Mr and Mrs R C
Clark, Mr J B
Drew, Mr W
Dutt, Mr H C
Dilton, Mrs E
Duncan, Mr H S
Dangerfield, Mr E
Davidson, Mr W
Egans, Capt
Firth, Mr H F
Gingell, Mrs W E and infant
Gall, Mr R
Hale, Mr
Hunne, Lt and Mrs
Honner, Mr W
Jones, Mr A Warren
Jones, two Misses Warren
Jamsetjee, Mr J C
Jeejeebhoy, Mr R B
Keeme, Mr E H
Lewades, Mr R R
Lyster, Major A W
Laugan, Mrs
Leslie, Mr B
Ledenidge, Mr H G
Lainring, Capt H
Langan, Mr
Mitchel, Mr H M
Merritt, Mr C H
McMillan, Mr C R
Mortone Mr F W
Nicol, Mr W G
Newton, Mr S S
Penny, Mr E
Reynolds, Mr S
Saunders, Lt E A F
Tarachand, Mr R A
Tytler, Mr G S
Walsh, Mr A

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander G. A. Rose, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Southampton, which port she left on the 17th June, and called at Port Said on the 30th, Suez on the 1st July, and Aden on the 6th. During the voyage she experienced heavy weather at the entrance of the English Channel, and the usual monsoon weather in Arabian Sea. She has brought the following passengers from England:—

Major Capel-Cure, D.S.O., 1st Gloucester Regiment; Surgeon-Major Croly, A.M.S.; Lieut. Wilkins, R.A.; Lieut. Cottingham, R.A.; Lieut. West, R.E.; Lieut. Playfair, 2nd K.O.S.B.; Lieut. Saunders, I.S.C.; Lieut. Turner; 1st D. C. L. I.; Lieut. and Mrs. Sinclair and child, R.I.M.; Mrs. Norman and child, I.S.C.; and Mrs. A. Mitchell, R.I.M. From Aden she has brought Lieut. Frizelle, Assistant Surgeon Bruce, and four others, three women and three children, twenty-one Native details, and twenty-three followers.

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

THE AHMEDABAD SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Reading your to-day's paper on my way here, by the early train I came across Mr. Taleyarkhan's sensible letter. While I can go all the way with him I heartily endorse one suggestion he makes, viz., that Calcutta or Madras detectives be employed in the endeavour to trace the murderers of Messrs. Ayerst and Rand. As he says the people know who is employed and whom to avoid. Bombay and Poona men are too well known, and therefore easily avoided. Besides, the Poona press in *its* anxiety to give its readers the fullest information possible have given too much. They have told us and the culprits all the detectives' doings, where they were, where staying, and much more besides. One day we were told Mr. Brewin had arrived by the night train from Bombay, that he was putting up at the Poona hotel, then that Mr. Brewin was present at the meeting of Sirdars, then he was among the mourners at Mr. Rand's funeral. Of course it may be suggested that it would have been as well if Mr. Brewin had been in search of the murderers instead of attending semi-private assemblies of the kind. Knowing where he stays and where he is likely to be found, his movements are doubtless as closely watched by the emissaries of the sedition-mongers as his minions are supposed to be watching the suspects. Calcutta or Madras detectives might well be brought in even now, provided their movements are kept secret even from the ubiquitous reporter. Otherwise they had better be kept where they are. Poona knows exactly the hour Mr. Brewin leaves his couch, what he eats for breakfast, when he goes and when he doesn't. I am not reluctant to believe that this is not his fault so much as that of his misguided friends. But it is self-evident that the value of his services there have been largely discounted, if not rendered absolutely useless.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, July 13. N. B.

SYMPATHY AT RANDER.

The Municipality of Rander, of which Mr. Rand was a short time ago President, adjourned its special general meeting on the 7th instant, and unanimously passed a resolution requesting its president to write Mrs. Rand a letter of condolence as a mark of sympathy and an expression of the detestation with which Mr. Rand's murder was regarded.

The *Standard* very sensibly raises its voice against exaggerated and alarmist views of the Poona murders, diabolical as they undoubtedly were:—It is practically certain that the murderous attack on British officers at Poona was a deliberate act, prompted by resentment at the measures taken to arrest the spread of the plague. But to treat the occurrence in an alarmist or suspicious spirit would be alike unjust to the people of India and unworthy of the traditions of English rule. The facts disclose, on their face, an outrage which Sir M. M. Bhownuggree rightly described, when he was asking for information on the subject the other night, as "diabolical." But we have no right to go beyond them and conjure up a vision of some new and widespread danger. It is a condition of our supremacy in India that our officials shall accept the risk of assassination, just as they calmly face the danger of death by pestilence or privation. If the English staff of a district were nervous about chance assaults, we might as well give up the business of government altogether. The reward of their uncalculating confidence is that they enjoy a singular immunity. Assassination is so rare, that when a crime is perpetrated it sends a thrill through Native Society. This simple truth should be borne in mind when we hear of the excitement caused by the Poona outrage. . . . No one whom the general sentiment of educated India would tolerate could fail to repudiate, from the bottom of his heart, such an outrage as has been committed at Poona. Assassination is an expedient in the style of Sivajee, and not of the Brahmin B.A. of Bombay University. But, unfortunately, the journalists and pamphleteers, in their eagerness to show cause against the "unrepresentative" *regime*, are not particular as to the literary weapons they wield. Nothing serves so aptly as a text for abuse as those hygienic measures which, though essential to save the "silent millions" from decimation, conflict with the traditional usages and even the religious scruples of a people with whom the sanctity and seclusion of family life is a fundamental instinct, and whose only notions of prophylactic ordinances would be sacrifices to idols, pilgrimages, and revolting penances. The more uncompromisingly English administrators devote themselves to securing the well-being of the masses, the more vulnerable are they to the shafts of the Native reformer.

A NURSE'S HEROISM.

INCIDENT OF THE SHILLONG EARTHQUAKE.

THE Beadons are all well-known to us in Behar, writes a correspondent of the *Indian Planter's Gazette*, and the gallant action of Miss Eleanor Katharine Beadon at Shillong has scarcely surprised those who know the heroine intimately; a braver little lady does not exist, her whole career has been one of persistent pluck, fighting against adversity. Men have won the Victoria Cross for deeds not one whit more gallant than that of this dauntless little hospital nurse, and we can only hope Her Gracious Majesty will recognise Miss Beadon's action with some suitable decoration. The following account from a friend at Shillong of Nurse Beadon's heroism will doubtless be read with interest:—"Summoned by wire to nurse young Macnaghten, who was down with abscess of the liver and other complications, Miss Beadon arrived at Shillong on the morning of the 11th June, after travelling all night by the mail tonga; the only luggage with her being a rug, night clothes and her nurse's dress. After a bath and breakfast at Mrs. Arbuthnot's she went straight to her patient, whom she found delirious; all that day and night she nursed him, till just after feeding him at 4-30 on the next afternoon, she sent the bearer for some hot water, and almost immediately afterwards the windows of the room began shaking violently. This instantly seemed to rouse Macnaghten, who raised himself on his elbow and said: "What is it? What is it?" Though naturally alarmed, for the floor was rocking so violently that she could scarcely stand, Nurse Beadon soothed him by saying: "Keep quiet, it's only a thunderstorm." In another second there was a fearful crash, and Macnaghten sprang out of bed and made for the door; at that moment the ceiling split and Nurse Beadon had just time to drag him back and push him half under the bed, throwing herself over his prostrate body, when down came the chimney bringing with it a huge almirah which fell within a foot of them—mortar, bricks and debris of all sorts falling on to and over them, one brick falling on Miss Beadon's back and hurting her badly. Her petticoats were pinned to the ground by the almirah and a huge mass of masonry. For a couple of minutes there was absolute silence, the air being almost unbreathable from the density of the dust; the ground was still heaving awfully. Shouting for help, Miss Beadon slowly and painfully disengaged herself from the debris, and heard the bearer's voice from outside saying he could not reach her as the door was blocked; she shouted to him to go to the window, to which she half draggged and half pushed the almost helpless Mr Macnaghten, he, be it remembered being a big six foot man, she a weakly girl, suffering badly from rheumatism. Where she got the strength from seems little short of a miracle, but she managed to lift him up to and push him through the window into the bearer's arms, having done which most people would have thought of their own safety, but not Katie Beadon. With the instincts of a born nurse back she went tore the blankets, etc., off the bed, threw them out and shouting to the bearer not to let him lie on the damp grass, actually went back to get him some clothes, though the servants who collected outside by this time kept shouting to her to come out and save herself as the walls kept rocking and threatening to fall at any second. She merely answered: "I am coming; give the *Saheb* some brandy." With her arms full of clothes, she was making her way to the window, when down came another wall, blocking her road, but fortunately not touching her. When the dust cleared with great difficulty she scrambled to the window but stuck in it, and the servants pulling her through must have bruised and hurt her terribly; she never uttered a word, but just shaking her garments which were torn to ribbons, she proceeded with the aid of the blankets and a chair to rig up a sort of tent, under which she placed her patient, standing herself for fully an hour in the drenching rain with nothing but her tore nurses dress to protect her from the pitiless storm. Shortly after this some gentlemen and the doctor arrived, and they made a sort of hammock and got some coolies to carry Macnaghten down to a tattie hut in the bazar, which had no walls, blankets and rugs being requisitioned for these, and here for ten days they existed as best they could on what tinned provisions could be rescued from the ruins, she nursing her patient throughout with the most incessant care and wondrous cheerfulness. As soon as the storm abated the officers of the garrison built them a little shanty in which they were as comfortable as they could be under such trying circumstances. That Macnaghten did not die of the exposure is a marvel, and that so far Miss Beadon beyond scrapes and bruises had not suffered badly is equally miraculous. Small wonder that the soldiers up there worship this heroic girl and are ready to do anything for her. She is a grand daughter of Sir Cecil Beadon, and daughter of Colonel Henry Beadon who has alas not livad to hear his brave little daughter's praises ring from one end of India to the other. Proud, indeed, may her family be of her, and we offer our warmest congratulations to Mrs. Henry Beadon on possessing such a pearl beyond price of a daughter as Eleanor Katharine Beadon."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

WARD		PLAGUE. Attacks.	PLAGUE. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	*Nil.*		4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern			
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvie			17
	Chukla			
	Oomarkhari			
	Dongri			
C	Market			16
	Dhobi Talao			
	Fanaswady			
	Bhuleshwar			
	Khara Talao			
	Kumbharwada			
D	Khetwady			1
	Girgaum			
	Chowpatty			
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
E	Mazagon			28
	Tarwady			
	Second Nagpada			
	Kamatipura			
	Tardeo			
	Byculla			
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel			13
	Sewri			
	Sion			
G	Mahim			4
	Worli			
	Non-Residt. and Unknown			1
	Lohana		1	
	Total	*Nil*	1	84
	Total to date	12,643	10,695	

GENERAL GATACRE.

General W. F. Gatacre is at present busy with the report of the Plague Committee to be submitted to the Government. The report is quite ready for the press, and will be sent in before the General leaves on the 23rd instant.

EXPIRING PLAGUE AT CUTCH-MANDVIE.

The plague at Cutch-Mandvie has practically been stamped out, and Surgeon-Major Wilkins, Chief Medical Officer in charge there, returned to Bombay on Monday. Dr. Mason, who remains there, wired that three persons died of plague on Monday.

INFLUX OF FISHERMEN FROM DANDA.

In consequence of cholera having broken out at Danda, near Bandora, about two hundred fishermen left that village and arrived in Bombay on Monday. They have taken up their residence on Haines, Clerk, DeLisle, and Arthur Roads.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

On Monday three cases of cholera were reported in Bombay, and six out of the previously registered cases proved fatal.

DR. WEIR'S SUGGESTION.

Dr. T. S. Weir, the Health Officer of Bombay, has suggested to the Plague Committee to recommence the work of house-to-house inspection in Byculla District, where isolated cases of the disease are still discovered.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

The occupants in the Wari Bunder Quarantine Camp having been detained for the required number of days, were all allowed to leave; and the camp contains no inmates. At Mallet Bunder the pilgrims' shed contains 41, including the four new admissions.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

The District Medical Officers and Justices of the Peace continued their work of inspection on Sunday also, but they discovered no case of plague, except one—Rama Govind, who was found suffering from plague and was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital, where he died within a few hours after admission. In Districts Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 no inspection was made.

PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITALS.

The number of patients in the private hospitals is now reduced to ten. They are:—

Hospitals.	Remaining.
Bhattia	1
Lohana	4
Parsee	5
Total	10

SIND.

KARACHI, July 10.

The Plague Superintendents will remain at their posts till the 17th instant, and after, unless no more cases of plague occur. If Upper Sind remains clear of the plague till the 15th July, people from there will not be detained or disinfected at Malir. On the 8th instant there were no cases. The imported case on the 6th came from Bombay.

No rain has yet fallen and the heat is intense.

July 11.

Heavy rain began yesterday afternoon, and fell at intervals all night. The wind direction is north-east.

There have been no fresh cases of plague since the 7th instant.

MILITARY NEWS.

SANCTION is recorded to the garrisons of Shelabagh and Spinwana outposts in the Quetta District being reduced to one company of 30 men each.

THE services of Captain East, R. A., of the Hyderabad Contingent, who is at present on leave at Shillong, have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for a period of two months, for employment in the Public Works Department.

SANCTION has been accorded to a revised general approximate estimate amounting to Rs. 182,200, for the provision of complete accommodation for the three companies of garrison artillery and for one sergeant and 42 rank and file, who have been attached as specialists in position finding at Aden.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of special local allowance of Rs. 100 a month, with effect from the 1st April last, to each British officer of the 24th and 26th Regiments of Bombay Infantry, serving in the Quetta District, provided that his emoluments, including staff salary and the special allowance (but not exchange compensation allowance) do not exceed Rs. 1,000 a month, and provided also that the allowance shall in no case be paid until the officer has passed the examination in Pushtu by the lower standard, when it may be given with retrospective effect from the first April 1897, or from the date of joining the regiment in the case of future entrants.

A WORD FOR HINDU CRICKETERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the cricket season is fairly in progress, a lover of the game might naturally be tempted to make a few remarks calculated to improve the condition of the party to which he belongs. It is especially for the Hindu cricketers of Bombay and Poona that I wish to make the following observations. They are of late showing signs of decided improvement, but this does not appear prominently to the general public simply for want of one thing—the want of proper organization. I don't know where one can find a bowler in the Presidency with whom Balu and Bhide from Poona and young Bhundare and perhaps Choukar from Bombay, will not dispute the honours. They are of the very best stuff, as they have already amply proved by their last year's performances. In their matches against the Poona Gymkhana the left-handers out of these bowlers in question asserted themselves more than once against that first bat—Greig. The batting strength of the Hindus never comes forward, because the good batters usually never coming to ether. This is indeed deplorable. If the Hindu leaders would arrange so that they are brought together, I think a very lively record of Hindu cricket might confidently be expected this season. It is but meet that they should try to steer ahead vigorously, guided as they are by that luminary in England, the Indian Prince. So far as the present season shows, Mr. L. S. Bhundare is giving us much to hope. He has already performed the hat-trick, and against one of the good Parsee clubs in Bombay, and his scores (47, 49, etc.) are so far good. I take this opportunity to congratulate my young friend on his good beginning, but let me here express a hope that the good beginning will not spoil him, as I fear, is the danger. Will not the Hindu leaders of Bombay and Poona rouse themselves to action, and give us a bit of good cricket this year, which they have denied us long enough, by bringing together the scattered units of our good players? One word, want of which explains all our failures is—organization. Are we to remain ever in want of it?—Yours, &c., V. H. S.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At a meeting of the Famine Relief Fund Commitee, to be held at Calcutta next week which Sir John Woodburn will attend, the final distribution of the balance in hand will be decided upon.

The services of Lieutenant A. G. Maxwell, Adjutant, 6th Bengal Cavalry, have been applied for with a view to his appointment as Officiating Assistant Inspecting Officer, Gentral India States' Imperial Service Cavalry.

Some seventeen lakhs of rupees are already said to have been promised by native notabilities to the Indian Princes Victoria Institute. The Maharaj Rana of Dholpur has been unfortunately ill of late, but with renewed health he will proceed energetically with the scheme with which his name is linked.

The current week's famine returns are expected to show a very marked decline in the number of persons relived. Rain should be fairly general, and the cultivating classes will have abundant work ready to hand. The turning point has certainly been reached now, but one cannot force what may happen to the monsoon in September.

Mr. J. Eliot is of opinion that the mean rainfall in India this year will be below the normal. He bases this supposition upon a comparison between the average rainfall and the figures relating to the annual rainfall during the last five years, and upon elaborate deductions from these and other data.

The *Englishman* writes :—We have more than once directed attention to the remarkable fact that Lord Elgin has never deigned to publish an expression of sympathy with those who went through the horrors of the recent earthquake. Now, we are told that this is unjust and ungenerous, and as a proof, we are reminded of a private message sent to Mr. Cotton at Shillong. But what has this to do with a public expression of regret and sympathy? Was any such utterance published by His Excellency either regarding Bengal or Assam? The fatuous apologist adds that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal consulted the Calcutta public bodies as to a relief fund. Is this supposed to be an excuse for Lord Elgin's oversight in ordinary official courtesy?

In the Calcutta police court on Saturday the first case under the new Rain Gambling Act came before Mr. Bonnaud, Northern Division Magistrate. The police charged Sukdeo, a Marwarri, with keeping a rain-gambling house, and sixteen other men with gambling. Mr. Hume prosecuted. Kally Nath Mitter, who defended, pointed out that no waterspout existed in the house. Mr. Hume contended that this was not necessary, as rain gambling could be carried on with a waterspout in another house. The Magistrate could not see how the existence of a waterspout in another house could support the present charge. He adjourned the case till the 15th instant, and the accused were enlarged on bail of Rs. 300 each.

It is amusing, observes the Allahabad paper, to see one of the native papers which makes it its business to misrepresent and decry everything that is done in the name of authority, tripped up by its own habit of objection. The "Amrita Bazaar Patrika," which only recently was writing vehemently in favour of employing more natives in responsible positions under the Government, has now been protesting against the idea of entrusting Mr. S. D. Roy, Police Magistrate at Sealdah, with the duty of trying the Mahomedan rioters : "We do not like that the only Hindu Magistrate of Calcutta should be an object of mark to an infuriated mob. . . Mr. Roy should not have been placed in this awkward and unfortunate position. An Englishman ought to have been selected to try the case. Why should not the task be transferred to Mr Pearson ?" This is delightfully candid. Hand over the reins of Government to the natives, but the moment that there is a chance of any odium or unpopularity attaching to the performance of a duty, hand it over to a European ! The pen can hardly have been dry with which the *Amrita* wrote that natives are capable of filling the highest and most difficult positions under the States ; and now we are told that it is too much to entrust one of them with the task of trying a handful of street brawlers. The best of the whole matter is that Mr. Roy was never asked to try the Calcutta rioters ; it is Mr. Wheeler, Joint Magistrate at Dharbunga, to whom this duty has been assigned, so that the *Amrita* has given itself away for nothing.

Pity the sorrows of the poor M. A. exclaims the Allahabad paper. One of these deserving gentlemen writes to us from Simla that he cannot get a post even on Rs. 30 a month, which seems hard certainly ; but harder still he finds it to bear the success of others who with fewer attainments but more worldly wisdom are getting on in front of him. There is one clerk he assures us who in a year has climbed to a situation of Rs. 50, and this although he is a dunce who can hardly write two lines of English. How ? Because his father, who is a cook in one of the hotels, sent "three nice dishes of pastry and three nice puddings to the head of the office, who is an epicure evidently. "Could you enlighten me," asks the disappointed student, "as to what measures I must adopt to secure an employment." Surely the answer seems self-evident : learn to cook a still better pudding.

The "Indian Daily News" says there is great excitement among the barbers of Calcutta. They are not going to riot, they are only making fortunes, and coining money like the raj-mistris. For days they have been shaving off Babu beards at the rate of one rupee each, and many of our faithful followers are getting quite unrecognisable. Such is the alarming effect on peoples minds, that they may be taken for Mahomedans, that every bearded Babu is having his beard cut off. It is said that even Mahomedans, sooner than have any difficulty with the police, are doing the same.

Mr. Pearson has sentenced Abdul Guffur, a rioter, to six month's imprisonment for stoning Inspector Elliott in Smiths Lane, Calcutta.

A Peshawari shot three natives including a parawalla with a revolver in Calcutta on Sunday. It happened in this way : a serang named Gunny, piqued at the preference shown by a woman for the Peshawari collected a number of budmashes whom he primed with liquor and led to the house in which the Peshawari and the woman were together. As the attacking party burst open the door and rushed in, the Peshawari fired a bullet which entered Gunny's chest. Four more shots were fired without effect. The Peshawari then reloaded the revolver and finding the house surrounded fired two shots into the crowd and indiscriminately wounded another serang in the cheek and a parawalla in the abdomen. Another policeman then felled him with a lathi and wrenched the revolver from his grasp.

The construction of the bridge over the Tochi River at Boya, is said to be a good piece of work completed against the arrival of the troops and the commencement of the forward movement. The Engineers have, however, done a great deal besides to facilitate the march of the Force. The old route, or rather paths, through the Tochi went up the bed of the steam, and were only fair weather tracks, being rendered impassable, sometimes for a week together, after rain. Now a new road fourteen miles long, has been carried from Miranshah to Boya well above the level of the stream. The job has been a heavy one, involving a great deal of hard rock cutting and blasting, which was all the more difficult because the work having been ordered suddenly, the stock of tools and implements on the spot was quite insufficient. Another road has been carried round the Shinkai cliffs, between Saidgai and Idak, again to avoid the old route by the river bed, which has involved some difficult engineering. As the telegrams have mentioned, there has been a good deal of firing into camps at night, especially at Boya. The fact is that the condition of these temporary forts or posts, crammed with huge numbers of mules and camels, and often in more or less exposed position, offer the tribesmen an opportunity of giving annoyance which they cannot resist. But all this will be at an end now the troops are on the spot.

Private house-owners in Calcutta have a grievance against the ordinary mason and bricklayer, who, owing to the great demand for such labour just now, are asking fancy wages. Ordinarily, the man who, before the earthquake, was glad to give his services for eight annas a day, now asks Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2 per diem. Such is free labour. Landlords, too, are becoming avaricious and demand exorbitant rents. I am told, writes a correspondent, of cases of old tenants being ousted to make room for new ones who are willing to pay enhanced rates. But this might ultimately prove unprofitable, for it has to be borne in mind that houses are assessed by the Municipality on the annual rental derived. The Corporation, consequently, is likely to be the largest gainer in the long run.

Bookmakers are not to be allowed to bet in the enclosure at the Calcutta Monsoon Meetings. The long rows of total,sators are now approaching completion, and are on as magnificent and substantial lines as those in the big enclosure. At the cold weather meetings the machines did not meet the needs of backers, and the bookmakers secured a great deal more patronage, but possibly by this Calcutta will be found to have broken itself in to the new system ; but we doubt it.

There was a perfect scare in Entally in the small hours of last Friday morning, some mischievous person or persons having gone about rousing the residents by announcing that signal guns had been fired as a warning for all Europeans to be on the alert for an expected renewal of the Mohamedan riots. It was also given out that a gang of budmashes, from the slaughter house in the vicinity, was on its way, bent upon raiding the houses of Europeans, which created the utmost consternation. Fortunately, however, some sensible people went out in batches in different directions to test the truth of the rumour which had spread through the entire suburb, and were able, after some reconnoitring, to reassure the timid.

It seems that two Bengali girls have been admitted into the First Year's Class of the Prasidency College. A correspondent writes :—"It may interest your readers to know that a rumour is in the wind to the effect that, among the many students, who have been admitted this year into the Frst Year Class of the Presidency College, there are two Bengali girls I dare say I should not be found fault with and charged with want of decency, if I mention here the names of these two students. One of them Miss Omia Ray, a very meritorious young lady, having stood second at the last Entrance Examination, is a daughter of Mr. R. N. Ray, a big Government official of this town. The other, Miss Mini Ray, a fifteen rupee scholar at the same examination, is a worthy daughter of a worthy father, Mr. P. K. Ray, a very distinguished Professor of the Presidency College, Calcutta. During the Principalship of Mr. Pedlar, a petition was forwarded to him, asking him to allow a female student to join his college. Mr. Pedlar was wise enough to reject the petition. Mr. Rowe, the present Principal, has allowed these two female-students to enter the college."

Jewels to the value of about Rs. 2,000 were robbed from the persons of the god and the goddess of the Tiruvalur Temple on the night of the 1st instant. All the huge and intricate locks of the massive doors appear to have been coolly opened by duplicate keys and the walls around scaled by means of ropes fastened to pillars inside and hung over them as well as rope ladders. In the *Garbagraham* where the *Swamies* are keps, were deposited a golden box containing jewels to the value of about a lakh of rupees and a bag containing silver vessels of considerable value. These fortunately, escaped notice as they have been found intact. This act, however, is strongly suspected to have been committed with the connivance, if not, co-operation of some one intimately connected with the temple affairs. The police inspected the spot the next morning securing some files, rope-ladders, &c., that formed the necessary accessories of the nocturnal depredation of the thieves and left behind by them as so many cumbersome appendages after their work was over.

From time immemorial Chinese physicians have been well acquainted practically with the use and preparation of peptonised foods, while among ourselves this knowledge has only been developped within the last twenty-five years. We have deduced it from scientific principles : the Chinise, by slow experience,, have arrived at nearly the same results. Thus, they employ the pepsin bearing portion of a pig's intestines, *i. e.*, tripe, in the preparation of meat for those troubled with indigestion, and the process recommended is as accurate a description of the manufacture of a peptone as could be given by anyone knowing nothing of chemistry or of physiology.

It is said that the favourite sport of the Siamese is fish fighting. So popular is it that according to the "Fish Trades' Gazette," the King of Siam derives considerable revenue from the license-fee exacted for the privilege of keeping fighting fish. The fish are described as being long and slender "not thicker than a child's finger," and very ferocious. The moment they are placed together in a vessel of water they dart at one another, and the onlookers become so excited over the contest that they wager anything they have at hand on the success of their favourite fish.

M. Girod's visit in Calcutta last cold weather is causing trouble in Pondicherry, says a Calcutta paper. He came to discuss with the Viceroy in the interests of the colony all sorts of commercial and economical questions relating to the French establishments in India. We do not know how much he discussed, but we believe not very much, and, as far as we hear, his reception was very different to that of Sir Clement Thomas, the last Governor. Lord Elgin, we believe, could not give him a bed in Government House as it was quite full up. M. Girod's hotel bill and expenses have now got to be paid, the Conseil-General having opened an unlimited credit for his journey. "For sixty-five days," cries the Pondicherry *Independent* (a Radical paper evidently), "we have waited ; we do not know what he has done (he went to Benares and enjoyed the sights), or what he said, or what he was told, or what he got ! The representatives of the people are endeavouring in despair to find new taxes to balance the budget, which shows a deficit, and it is at this anxious moment that a French Governor goes out to find frivolous pleasures at the expense of the colony, which is already bleeding to death. No ! let M. Girod explain himself and not leave Pondicherry in anxiety and despair !" That is how they write about their Governor-General in Pondicherry, and all because he has not opened his mouth for sixty-five days. What would they have said if Pondicherry had been swallowed up and their Governor-General never alluded to the loss of his capital ?

A report, of a rather amusing character, on the administration of certain funds in Calcutta has been forwarded to a contemporary. These funds are eight in number, three being for memorials to (1) Sir Stewart Bayley, (2) Kristodas Pal, (3) Raja Rajendralal. The others are as follow :—the Jury Notification fund ; the Ratepayers fund ; the Age of Consent fund ; the Simultaneous C. S. Examination fund ; and the Currency and Tariff Bill funds ; or in other words the report deals with the expenditure of monies collected for all the big agitations in Bengal of recent years. No accounts appear to have been kept except in one instance. The single item of carriage hire for the secretary, beside other items of carriage hire, amount to Rs. 3,860 ; stationery and printing amount to Rs. 5,758-2-9. "Out of the money raised for the Jury Notification fund, Rs. 1,108-2-9 were transferred for expenditure in connection with the Simultaneous Civil Service Examination agitation ; Rs. 663-8-3 to the Currency and Tariff Bill movement ; and Rs. 185-4-0 to the "Age of Consent" demonstration. Again, Rs. 500 were brought into the last account from the Rate-payers Fund. No authority was shown for these transfers. Agitation in Bengal appears to be untrammelled by the usual methods of business, and to afford lucrative work to printers and form a very pleasant job for the Secretary if he happens to like carriage exercise. As the three gentlemen, who sign the report, remark :—Large payments, mainly for printing, were made apparently without scrutiny ; the balances of several of the funds appears to have been mostly consumed in the Secretary's carriage hire." Under the circumstances we can quite understand agitation being highly popular among a certain section of Bengalis.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with much interest the fourth report of the working of the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Co., as printed in your issue of Monday morning, and must certainly congratulate the directors upon the excellent results for the year 1896. Few companies doing business in India have been able to report anything like an equal success, and it adds no small credit to the able and energetic management of the office. I cannot, however, understand a statement made by Mr. Shamrao Vithal during the course of this meeting, and I shall be obliged if Mr. Shamrao Vithal or any of your readers will be so good as to explain it to me. During the course of his speech, Mr. S. Vithal said :—"When compared with other Life Insurance companies working in India, I find that the London and Lancashire Life Insurance Company has done in the year 1896 more than double the business which the most successful of them has done during the same period." Does Mr. S. Vithal mean by the above statement that the amount of new Indian business secured by this company is more than double that of the Indian business secured by any other office in India during 1896, or that the business of the company, taken as a whole, is so much more than that transacted by other British officers doing Indian business ? Mr. Vithal will be doing me a special favour by putting me right through the medium of your esteemed columns, as there may be some more, besides myself, interested in this company, who also may not have understood the same.—Yours, &c., BOM.

DANGEROUS BUILDING AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Kindly allow room in your valuable paper to bring to the notice of the authorities the fact, which, although quite open, has remained unnoticed for several months. Since February last a house, which is to the east of the Bandora Charitable Dispensary, is in a ruinous condition, and day by day it has become more dangerous, and in my opinion it is not safe for one to pass it without danger to life. The house is situate on the Bazar Road, and to the west there is a gully, which is daily frequented by a large number of people. Since the monsoon set in I have noticed that the plaster of the front portion began to give way, and I fear that if no immediate steps are taken against the owner or the manager legally bound to do or responsible for the care of the property (which person Municipal authorities should know), compelling him to take down or secure the building at once, sec. 52 of the District Municipal Act is open to them. The building is a large one, and if it should come down it will possibly prove a great danger. I am not aware if the police can interfere under the provision of the District Police Act ?—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, July 13. A PASSENGER.

THE TOCHI VALLEY EXPEDITION.

Miran Shah, July 9.

General Corrie-Bird, with the Head-quarter Staff, rode through yesterday from Bannu to Idak, 28 miles. It is very hot indeed, especially in the small enclosed valley. A shot was fired at Idak last night into the camp, with no result. Camps for the troops that have still to come up have been prepared at every post on the line, and either a ditch has been dug and earth thrown up or a wall has been built, to save the troops the trouble of doing it themselves. The posts are not large enough to admit of all encamping within the entrenchments. The bridge at Boya is nearly finished, but storms in the hills, which may be expected to be frequent now, will roughly test its stability. The new road to Miram Shah is practically ready and will be a great convenience to the troops, as it avoids the river bed where the old road ran and has to cross the river many times. There are now no obstacles except when freshets come down. Convoys run regularly and supplies are coming up well.

The Highlanders and the Sappers left Bannu today ; the Rifle Brigade leave to-morrow ; the remainder on the 14th. The first brigade will be concentrated at Datta Khel with two regiments of the second brigade by the 18th instant. Mr. Anderson, Commissioner of Derajat, starts for Dera Ismail this evening. General Corrie-Bird having assumed full political control. Mr. Gee is still ill. Mr. Lorimer and Mr. Kettle are coming on.

July 11.

The Highlanders yesterday experienced very great heat when nearing Saidgai and lost a Sergeant-Major and one private from the effects of the sun : 21 men also were admitted to the hospital suffering from sun, but by evening they were all reported doing well. The regiment was delayed at Saidgai owing to Tochi being in flood from the heavy rain in the hills, but the march will be continued to-morrow. Every stage is an improvement as regards climate. It is cool here even in the day time, compared with Bannu. The nights are perfect, but the mosquitos are a perfect pest.

The Rifle Brigade leaves Bannu to-morrow morning for Saidgai. Mr. Lorimer, Assistant Political, rod through to here from Bannu yesterday. Mr. Kettlewell marches on with the Rifle Brigade and General Symons. The road between Saidgai and Idak is made above the river and constant wading is avoided. It is open for mules and will be fit for camels in a week or so. General Corrie-Bird marches to Boya to-morrow and Datta Khel next day. The damage done to Boya bridge by the flood two days ago is being repaired.—*Pioneer*.

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

A REMARKABLE BOWLING FEAT.

On Thursday and Friday last a match was played on the Annandale ground between the Simla Cricket Club and the Patiala team. In their first innings the Patiala players made 123, the Maharaja being top scorer with 36. Reynolds bowled extremely well, getting 6 wickets for 29 runs. On Thursday afternoon heavy rain fell, but play was resumed when it ceased, and when stumps were drawn Simla had made 34 runs without the loss of a wicket, French and Younghusband being well set. More rain fell during the night and again in the morning, making the matting over the sodden pitch rather treacherous for the batsmen, particularly as the ground was drying under a powerful sun. On Friday, Younghusband was bowled by the first ball from Mistri. Three wickets fell for 46, at the eighth only 84 runs had been scored and the innings closed for 104, of which French and Carnegy had made 21 and 24 by sound cricket.

The Patiala players began their second innings a little before half-past one. The wicket was then drying rapidly under a powerful sun and everything favoured the bowlers. At 2 o'clock, luncheon time, six wickets were down for 12 runs, Darbyshire and Reynolds having each obtained three. After lunch Nanak Ram and Tarachand made a stand, putting on 17 runs, but the innings closed for only 54. Reynolds had bowled 6 wickets for 25 runs and Darbyshire 4 for a similar number. Simla had to make 74 runs to win and with a strong batting team the task seemed an easy one. The uncertainty of the game, however, was strikingly illustrated. K. M. Mistri and Billimoria, once well-known in Parsee cricket cirles in Bombay, were the bowlers, and the former was almost unplayable. He began with three maidens, and then with 21 balls got seven wickets for three runs. He was bowling good length balls with an enormous amount of "break" upon them. The fall of the wickets was as follows : 1 for 4 ; 2 for 7 ; 3, 4, 5, 6 for 8 ; 7, 8, 9 for 9 ; 10 for 13. Simla thus lost by 60 runs. The bowling analysis in detail was as follows :—Mistri 33 balls, 5 maidens, 7 wickets, 3 runs ; Billimoria, 40 balls 3 maidens, 2 wickets, 8 runs.

Mr. Justice Holmes, of the Irish Queen's Bench Division, has been appointed to the post of Lord-Justice of Appeal rendered vacant by the death of Lord-Justice Barry. It is understood that the vacancy thus created in the Queen's Bench Division will not be filled up. The new Lord-Justice of Appeal was called to the Bar in 1865. In 1878 he became Solicitor-General for Ireland ; in 1885 he was Attorney-General and member for Trinity College ; and, after the defeat of the first Home Rule Bill, he again came into office in 1886. In 1887 he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division. The duties of the Lord-Justice of Appeal (says our Dublin correspondent) are much lighter than those a Justice of the Queen's Bench, while the salary is larger, that of a Judge of the Queen's Bench being £3,500, while the Lord Justices of Appeal are paid £4,000 a year.

In the British Museum, London, the museum of the Acedemy of Science at Paris, and in several other institutions for the advancement of science there may be seen specimens of birds' eggs which are almost as large as a two-gallon jug. These eggs were laid by the epiornis, an extinct and gigantic bird of Madagascar. The cubic bulk of these eggs is eight times that of the ostrich egg, which means that each of them is equal in point of capacity to 150 hens' eggs.

PLEASE SIR ! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache Liver and Kidney Affections, Anemia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart ? Use BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

POLICE CORRUPTION IN INDIA

Mr. Donald N. Reid writes the following article to the *Saturday Review* which we reproduce without comment :—

It is a melancholy fact that India is now practically in the hands of the lawyers, the money-lenders, the middlemen and the police. It is therefore the custom of planters and well-to-do zemindars to pay regularly the subordinate members of the police force, so as to escape persecution in the numerous petty cases which are constantly cropping up on their estates. I, however, returned to India, in 1888, in a virtuous frame of mind and with very lofty ideas regarding the immorality of encouraging bribery and corruption among the natives. But the reward of virtue is generally accompanied by a good deal of unnecessary trouble in the gorgeous East, and before long I found myself at loggerheads with the head constable of the thana near my factory.

One morning while quietly writing in my bungalow I was disturbed by a commotion in the grounds, and on going into the verandah my ears were assailed by a shrill chorus from a gang of women and children who had come to complain that the bread-winners of their hamlet had been marched off to thana by the police and village watchmen. The women and children had arrived at the bungalow carrying their beds, cookingpots and other articles of household furniture on their heads, as a gentle hint to me that they were prepared to desert their village under the pressure of their woes. Seeing that they undoubtedly were in great distress, I despatched one of my servants on horseback to the thana to endeavour to effect the release of their lords and masters. The messenger soon returned and informed me that there was only one way of "squaring" the Behar police—a way which the sahib an old planter must know full well ; failing that, the head-constable had intimated that the case must go for trial before the subdivisional officer, as it constituted a serious charge of theft of firewood and wilful damage to the trees of a wealthy Brahman cultivator. I was fresh from England, my very clothes still retaining the peculiar smell of the streets of London, and I was determined that my new-born virtue should not be undermined by the importunities of a corrupt head constable. Moreover, I knew that the charge was frivolous, as it is the custom for villagers to gather firewood in the mango-groves, which generally belong in great part to the zemindar. I, therefore, stiffened my back and refused to open my purse strings, and with some difficulty I prevailed upon the women to return to their village, under a promise that I would write and explain matters to the magistrate of the subdivision. My letter to the subdivisional officer

SEEMED TO UPSET THE DIGNITY OF THE BENCH

since it was resented as an act of impertinent interference ; so I had to rest satisfied with the doubtful consolation of having to pay the law expenses and fines which were imposed upon men whose daily wage amounted to something like twopence a day for each individual when in full work. A month or two elapsed before I again had a passage-of-arms with the head constable. In fact, I had almost forgotten his existence until a man rushed up to me in a paroxysm of grief and threw himself at my feet, imploring protection. This was towards the end of March, and strong hot west winds had ushered in the season for village fires—a time of year which generally brings a rich harvest to the pockets of the Indian police. The poor creature at my feet sobbed his heart out, while in broken sentences he related how a fire had suddenly consumed the grass-huts of the hamlet when all the male and female adults were in the fields harvesting their crops ; and before they arrived to the rescue his only child, asleep in the cottage, had been burnt to death. This sad calamity necessitated a police inquiry, and the poverty-stricken ryot had to pledge all his brass pots to raise sufficient rupees to satisfy the demand of the stony-hearted constable. It is unnecessary to consider whether the loss of his child or the loss of his rupees gave the ryot sufficient courage to beard the police; but acting on my advice he hardened his heart and brought his case before the subdivisional officer. The head-constable, however, treated the matter lightly, and so worked upon the fears of the witnesses for the prosecution that the case

COMPLETELY BROKE DOWN

for want of sufficient evidence when it came on for trial. In fact, the police officer emerged from court with flying colours, and with anger in his heart against me for having instigated a despised ryot to beard him in such an unheard of manner. The ryots, however, came to realize the fact that I was making a stand on their behalf against police oppression, so they always came to me when threatened by their old enemies, the lalpagri-wallas. My money was spent freely in assisting them, and, although we had not the satisfaction of winning any cases against the minions of the law, we congratulated ourselves on our courage in harrying the nest of the oppressors. Our fame in this respect spread far and wide, and it even induced a party of peaceful traders to follow our example on one eventful occasion. To describe how this happened I must explain that in North Behar nearly all the district roads are unmetalled, and most of the principal thoroughfares are made up of three distinct tracks, the highway in the middle being strictly reserved for carriages with springs, ekkas, and pedestrians, while the two lower roads, on each side of the highway, are devoted to trading and village carts. This arrangement causes a great deal of heart-burning among the natives, from whom a cess is levied for the maintenance of all roads through out the district, although they are

INVARIABLY ABUSED AND PUNISHED

if caught trespassing on the well-kept middle highway. This is the harder for them to bear, as the side tracks reserved for their carts are never in good repair, the proverbial corduroy road of America being a bowling green in comparison with the cart roads of India, along which all the important trade of the interior has to pass. Moreover, the deep ruts in the side-roads become veritable quagmires after an inch or two of rain has fallen ; and it is therefore not surprising that men should grumble at their bullocks having to drag heavily laden carts through roads in this condition. Now Behar is the most densely populated province in all India, and this is my excuse for wearying the reader with a short description of the public highways and their by-laws. The month of May in all its fiery heat was upon us when one night a welcome storm of heavy rain cooled the atmosphere for a few hours. In the early morning a party of four left my bungalow with the object of inhaling as much as possible of the deliciously cool air which came as a breath from heaven after weeks of oppressive heat and lassitude. Our spirits were high, men and horses being equally influenced by the temporary change in the weather, so that even the quietest hack of the lot put up his back, squealed, and hogged with delight as he faced the invigorating breeze. This started us off at a gallop, riders and horses making the most of the occasion in a glorious spin across bare fields. But other forces were at work on this fresh morning among the hard working traders, who were not pleased with the condition of the side-roads after a night of heavy rainfall, and as we approached one of these highways a native was observed running towards us in a state of intense excitement. We therefore pulled up, and listened to what he had to say. It then transpired that the man was one of a party of traders who were proceeding to the Gorakhpur markets with their carts full of valuable tobacco ; but unfortunately for them they met the head-constable, who asserted that in several places they have driven their carts on the middle highway, instead of keeping to the side-tracks which, by the way, were knee-deep in water and almost impassible. The man, however, assured us that their bullocks had all along laboured through the side-road, and he declared that the accusation was brought by the headconstable as an excuse to stop their carts and

LEVY BLACKMAIL.

On hearing this I turned to my companions, among whom was a Government officer, the executive engineer in charge of the Saran canals, and remarked, "My old friend the policeman is at his tricks again. Let us ride on to see if we can catch him red handed." My friends agreeing to this proposal, we rode to where the carts were impounded, but unfortunately the head-constable and his followers had decamped before our arrival. The traders, however, hailed us with delight, and asserted that the police had only time to extort a few rupees before they got wind of our presence in the vicinity. They also then and there declared their readiness to prosecute the head-constable, and after they had given me their names and address we parted, hoping to meet again in court. It was the hottest time of the year, that very hot period in June which is so trying to Europeans and natives alike, when the executive engineer and I were summoned to appear as witnesses against the head constable in the magistrate and collector's court, which was held in the town of Chaptra, sixty miles distant from my factory. When I arrived in court the prisoner turned in the dock and glared at me like a wild animal. He also tried to browbeat the traders who were the principal witnesses in the case against him ; but they, being from a remote and of the district where the head-constable's influence was not felt, stood to their guns and gave a correct version of what had happened. The case was proved up to the hilt at every point ; the head-constable was fined 300 rupees by the collector ; and I left the court complacently thinking that the very hot journey had not been undertaken in vain. But alas ! the luck of the ungodly stuck to the policeman, who was eventually acquitted on appeal by the sessions judge. Moreover, the judge administered a severe wigging to me for persecuting an innocent man and zealous police officer. This decision was received with delight by the head-constable, who returned to his thana without a stain up on his character; and for all that I know to the contrary he may still be regarded as a man of light and leading in the Behar police force.

A Spotless Complexion.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin, Sulpholine the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB

There was an unusually large muster of members on Saturday at Santa Cruz and it was unfortunate that the weather turned out to be so stormy. So strong was the wind that targets and trolleys were repeatedly blown over and shooting was often carried on in driving showers of rain. Under these circumstances only one distance could be got through and the scores made were exceptionally low. Sergeants Quinton and Gabbett both of the Ordnance Department are to be congratulated on making such creditable scores :—

5th Competition.

	700 yds.
Sergt W Quinton, Ordnance Dept	23a
Sergt G Gabbett, Ordnance Dept	22b
P O 1st Class M Joplin, Royal Navy	21c
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	21d
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	19
C P O G N Silvester, Royal Navy	19
Cr Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	14
P O 1st Class W D Hill, Royal Navy	13
L-e Corpl A G Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	13
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I Ry Vols	12
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Sergt Instr G Wells, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	11
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	11
Gunner J R Edwards, Royal Navy	10
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	10
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Dept	9
A B Seaman W Speed, Royal Navy	8
C P O G Williams, Royal Naay	6
Vol W Mackeson, B B and C I Ry Vols	5
Vol F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	2
Gunner J W Harris, Royal Navy	2

(a) Winner of 1st Spoon, (b) winner of 2nd Spoon, (c) winner of 3rd Spoon, and (d) handicapped 2 points winner of 4th Spoon.

JAPANESE BUDDHISTS.

The *Nihon Shukyo* furnishes its readers with a *resume* of Dr. Inouye Tetsujiro's views on religion, from which we take the following :—Among Buddhist sects the Hosso-shu and the Kegon-shu are the most advanced as regards philosophical teaching, but these sects are not prosperous at the present time. The men that are being prepared for ordination at the Daigakurin (Buddhist University) are, according to information obtained from one of the professors of the institution, a very inferior set of men, including a large number of bastards, sons of beggars, and young men of uncertain parentage. The instruction given to these candidates for holy orders is of very imperfect character. The educational system followed is out of date and little attention is given to modern learning. In a knowledge of general subjects the students at this University are behind the scholars at elementary schools. The students are forbidden to eat meat and consequently are for the most part weakly set of men, who stand little chance of success in a world of keen competition. Added to all this, their lives are by no means of an exemplary character. History abundantly shows that Buddhism prospered most in ages when society generally was in a very backward state, and that it deteriorated in a corresponding ratio to the progress of the nations that accepted its teaching. To cite a few instances, In China, in the *Tong* era, (A.D. 518—922), lived numbers of noted scholars by whom the people of China were enlightened, and Buddhism, as a consequence, exercised little influence over men's minds. But the situation was reversed in the *Sung* era, when society retrograded and Buddhism advanced. In Japan Buddhism prospered during the Tokugawa era, but has deteriorated since. As regards Buddhist doctrines, however, much value they may have as philosophy, it cannot be affirmed of them that they have the power to improve society to any great extent. It cannot be said that Christianity is much better off than Buddhism so far as appreciation by the educated classes goes. Out of the 1,500 graduates of the Imperial University there are not more than five or six who have in after life shown any special zeal in spreading Christianity. There are those who regard the present state of deadness in the Christian Church and indifference among unbelievers as a reaction from the excessive fervour of former days. We cannot agree with that opinion. To us the antpathy to Christianity seems likely to be permanent. But there is another way of regarding the whole subject. May not the thing called religion have merely altered its appearnce and leading characteristics without losing its most valuable elements ? Apart from rites and ceremonies, apart from creeds and dogmas, will there not always exist in the minds of men feelings, aspirations and hopes of a thoroughly unworldly type ? And do not these constitute the very essence of true religion ? The attempt to construct a new system on eclectic principles is utterly futile. No such system could possibly exercise any powerful influence on men's minds. For it has been proved over and over again that electicism in religion is another name for weakness. The great ancient creeds wield authority as long as they are believed in, but the patchwork systems spun out of men's braids have never done more than interest a few novelty-loving minds.

"THE ROMAN COME AGAIN ; SAXON NORMAN AND THE DANE !"

The *Standard* makes eloquent in acknowledging the debt the British people owe to those who contributed to the making of that Imperial blend :—

We are a mixed race; and more than one great Continental nation has contributed to the making of us, writes the *Standard*. Had we remained a purely British or Celtic people, it may be doubted if we should have "Governed half the world, And all the wave." But when the robust Teutonic strain came across the Channel and produced a real Alfred to eclipse a legendary Arthur, the foundations were laid of that enterprising, seafaring, and masterful spirit which has carried the English flag to the uttermost bounds of the earth. Germany thus ministered in the most striking and efficent manner to the making of England ; and the Danes, a kindred people, shared in the operation. Then, when the Teutonic spirit seemed to be expending itself in internecine conflicts, the Norman, with his stern sword, his talent for rule, and his capacity for organisation, came to us from France, and hammered us into shape and hardness. But long before either Teuton, Dane, or Norman had been attracted to our lovely and fertile Island, the law-giving Roman had taken it in hand, and left upon it the enduring impress of his discipline, his orderliness, and his urbane love of the arts. As for Italy, in its later development, who can estimate its contributions to our society, our literature, our very being ? From Italy we received much of our language, hints for our laws, our literature, our science, our religion. Therefore may we say to them all—to France, to Italy, to Germany—that, in extolling England, they are, perhaps without knowing it, extolling themselves. We owe them all a debt, and we gladly and proudly acknowledge it. Perhaps, in the evolution of our Society and Institutions, we have been more fortunate than they ; but, far from begrudging us this particular advantage, they candidly recognise, and would fain imitate it. With regard to the people of the United States, we are strongly of opinion that all the best, the worthiest, the manliest of them think of themselves as connected with England by the strongest and closest of ties, and are almost as pleased with and as proud of our Jubilee as though it were really their own. They, two, would not feel like this if they did not know that, though we live under a Monarchy and they under a Republic, we are as free as they are, and love liberty quite as deeply. Still, it might have been otherwise. Foreign nations might have been churlish, spiteful, ungenerous. They might have refused to rejoice in our joy ; to acknowledge and be gratified by our success. As it is, they have added materially to the pleasure of the English Queen and the English people by their manly, and admirable, and never to be forgotten kindness.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOWEN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

(Behind the Apollo Hotel).

The Wednesday service will be held at 6 o'clock instead of 8-15 as heretofore. Address by Rev. I. F. Row.

A London maker of revolvers has added to his designs a feature which will make his weapons doubly dangerous in a fight at close quarters. It consists of a short, sharp-pointed spike fixed into the butt end, so that when the weapon is grasped by the barrel the butt and spike together form a rough imitation, on a small scale, of the ancient and deadly bill-hook. Revolvers are sometimes thrown away in a melee so as to give free play to the fists, but they will probably be with this addition retained as a most effective weapon of offence.

It is announced in Berlin that, as on the occasion of previous anniversaries of the Battle of Waterloo, the German Emperor has this year sent to the first Royal Dragoons, of which His Majesty is honorary Colonel, a huge wreath consisting of gold and green laurel branches, with buds and fruit, and bound with a scarlet ribbon bordered with gold. One end of the ribbon is stamped with the Imperial monogram in gold, surmounted by the Imperial crown, while the other end is inscribed with the words, "Waterloo, June 18, 1815."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 3rd July 1897 :—

Charles Arthur Marchant, supervisor, Public Works Department, Government workshops, Cuttack, for circular cylinder pump and engine reciprocating through almost a complete circle, to be called the "Diamond Jubilee engine and pump."

La Societe Anonyme pour l' exploitation des machines a fabriquer les cigares (Eureka Francaise, brevets Ch. J. Lacoste) manufacturers, of 5 Boulevard Botanique, Brussels, for improvements in cigar-making machines.

William Carter, flax spinner, of the Drift, Antrim road, Belfast, in the county of Antrim, for improvements in and relating to the utilization of flax and tow wet-spinning waste.

John Wallace, C.E., of 27 Medows street, Fort, Bombay, for improvements in telescope stands.

Amended application.—*See* No. 164 of 1897.

The specification of the undermentioned invention has been filed :—

Jens Zinn, architect, of Copenhagen, Denmark, for improvements relating to military equipment and accoutrements. (Specification filed 25 June 1897.)

The fees prescribed have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

Ambrose Shere Massey, engineer and partner in the Napier works, Madras, for the construction of light ploughs whereby the handle, stilt, and body of plough are formed out of one piece of iron or steel with a suitable connection to beam of plough, and adjustment for different sizes of cattle. (From 18 July 1897 to 18 July 1898.)

Ambrose Shere Massey, engineer and partner in the Napier works, Madras, for improvement in sugarcane mills consisting of steel, wrought or cast iron framing to contain rolls, ensuring strength, rigidity and an attachment to the framing by which any rough timber can be used for legs or stand. (From 17 July 1897 to 17 July 1898.)

William Alfred Gibbs, Esquire, of Gilwell park, Sewardstone, in the county of Essex, for improvements in and connected with furnaces and apparatus for the production of hot air for drying and other purposes. (From 11 July 1897 to 11 July 1898.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited. The exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

Gerald Herbert Fenton's invention for a "horse-float" for conveyance of horses on two wheels. (Specification filed 30 March 1893.)

Sorabji Shavaksha's invention for a self-acting latrine. (Specification filed 29 March 1893.)

The Electrical Wonder Company's invention for improvements in apparatus or means for exhibiting optical illusions. (Specification filed 29 March 1893.)

Lorentz Albert Groth's invention for an improved process and apparatus for tanning hides and skins. (Specification filed 31 March 1892.)

William Robinson's invention for electric motor cars. (Specification filed 31 March 1892.)

Joseph Lindsay and Robert Lindsay's invention for improvements in yarn beams for looms. (Specification filed 31 March 1892.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette of India (July 10.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Lieut H H Moore, 14th Regt of Madras Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr, Central Provinces, for famine duty.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the notification of the Home Dept, No 398 (Medical), dated the 30th April, 1897, the services of Surgn Capt W E Hardy, A M S, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date of his relief by pensioned 1st Grade Senior Asst Surgn and Hony Surgn Capt J Hamilton.

The services of Surgn Capt H Burden, I M S Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as Agency Surgeon in Gilgit.

The undermentioned officer was granted leave out of India, on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Crops, the specified period to count from the 9th January, 1897, the date of his departure from Basrah:—Surgn Capt W Henvy, I M S (Bengal), offg Residency Surgn and ex-officio Asst to the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia for six months.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr W S Meyer, Offg Depty Secy to the Govt, of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the 5th July, 1897.

Mr A H Anthony, Asst Comptroller Genl, in charge of the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st Aug 1897.

Mr J P Bedford, Asst Accountant Genl Bengal, is posted as Asst Comptroller Genl in charge of the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Anthony or until further orders.

Mr M A N A Hydari, Asst Accountant Genl Bombay, is posted as Asst Accountant Genl, Bengal, vice Mr Bedford.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is appointed to the staff of the Malakand Brigade, with effect from the date specified :—

To be Provost Marshal.—Lieut H E Cotterill, R W S Regt, Asst Supt, Army Signalling, Malakand Brigade, vice Capt J C Sutherland, who has vacated, dated 19th June 1897.

ARMY STAFF.

Col A A Saunders, R A to be Colonel on the Staff, R A, Head Quarters, Madras Command, with the temporary rank of Bgdr Genl, while so employed, vice Major Genl R Alexander, R A who has vacated, dated 14th June 1897.

Capt G S F Napier, Oxfordshire L I, officiating Staff Capt, to be Staff Capt, Intelligence Branch, Qrmr Genl's Dept, vice Capt J A Douglas, appointed Depy Asst Qrmr Genl, dated 5th June 1897.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H W Berthon, I S C, 5th Regt of Bombay L I, to be Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 4th May 1897. Joined his appointment on the 23rd June 1897.

DISTRICT STAFF.

Col A McC Bruce, Genl List Infy, Bengal, Col on the Staff, Ferozepore, to officiate in command of a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Bgdr Genl, while so employed, vice Brgd Genl D J S Mcleod, D S O, General List Cavalry, Madras, Commanding the Bangalore district, appointed to officiate in command of district of the 1st class, dated 19th June 1897.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brigade Surg-Lieut-Col M D O'Connell M D Army Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Surg Col vice Surgn Col R H Carew D S O, appointed Principal Medical Officer Tochi Field Force, dated 23rd June, 1897.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut W F Bainbridge, Scottish Rifles, officer 1st Regt of Sikh Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 21st May, 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

TOCHI.

With reference to G G O No 697 of 1897, the following appointments are sanctioned during the operations of the Tochi Field Force, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties.

Colo W J Vousden, V C I S C Comdt, 5th Regt of Punjab Cavy, and officiating Colo on the Staff, Sialkote, to by Col on the Staff and Base Commandant at Edwardesabad.

Capt C P Scudamore, D S O Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Station Staff officer 1st class, at Edwardesabad.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W E S McGregor in class III, grade I, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is promoted to class II, grade 4, of that Establishment with effect from the 1st April 1897.

Mr T E Ivens, Suptg Engr, 1st Class, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th July, 1897, under Article 712 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Rai Sahib Gyan Chunder Roy, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Rajputana and Central India, was permitted to retire from service of Govt, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th June 1897, under Article 719 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr F A Hi.man Dist Traffic Supt in class II, Grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Govt, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd July, 1897.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made, subject to H Ma's approval :—

To be Major—Capt K M Foss,—3rd July, 1897.

Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temperary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental second-in-command, Indian Army : Capt E C Thwaytes, dated 9th May, 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.—MEDALS.

H E the Govr-Genl of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Vol Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant, dated 24th May, 1894, India Army Circulars, 1894, Clause 101.

1st Battalion Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.—Capt William Young O'Sullivan and Hony Capt and Paymaster H B Spooner.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs. Lieut S D Vale, R I M for six months.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India : Engr E J Ellery, R I M, m c for three months.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 3rd July was 276, against 274 and 242 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 54. There were 25 deaths from cholera, against 27 and 35 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 12. There was no death from small-pox during the week, against 1 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from tetanus, against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 118 and 19 respectively, against 100 and 21 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 30·8 per mille per annum, against 23·1, the mean of the last five years.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot : 33, Yarringtion Road London, England.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE present decade is most assuredly an era of naval programmes, and this year especially, we have more than usual evidence of the general desire for sea power. A few months ago the Japanese Government drew up a naval programme involving the expenditure of several millions, and which is designed to secure the naval supremacy of that country in the Far East; more recently the new French programme has been settled; and now even the discredited Turk proposes to spent £5,000,000 sterling in the hope of recovering some sort of position as a naval Power. The Porte is stated to have signed a contract with an English firm, under the terms, of which, three first-class and three second-class battleships are to be built in the Turkish ports, whilst the balance of the £5,000,000 is to be devoted to modernising such ships at Turkey already possesses. As the first-class battleships are to be ships of 10,000 tons, and those of the second-class of 6,000 tons, we should imagine that the balance available for modernising Turkey's neglected fleet will not be considerable. Still there is no longer room for doubt that the Sultan and his advisers have awakened to the importance of getting a fleet, and this outlay of £5,000,000 upon shipbuilding is not a matter that can be ignored altogether at the Admiralty. There is no reason whatsoever why Turkey should not develop into a third-rate naval Power within a very few years if the Sultan can find the money. In France the Naval Committee has approved and recommended the expenditure of 280,000,000 francs on the navy over and above the normal estimates. It is, we understand, regarded as virtually certain that the Chamber will accept the recommendation of the Committee, and that France is consequently about to embark upon another period of naval activity. In this case the money will certainly be obtained by one expedient or another, and M. Lockroy's scheme appears to have met with a favourable reception. The French Government owns a vast amount of valuable property, and M. Lockroy estimates that 600,000,000 francs could be raised by the sale of lands which are scarcely needed. The naval writers of France have been following the lead of the politicians in advocating an increase of naval power.

To judge by the large number of discarded arms of all patterns and of all countries on sale now in London we might almost think that the European Powers were beginning a general disarmament in honour of our Jubilee. Helmets, cuirasses, rifles, and pistols may be had for as many shillings as they cost sovereigns to their original owners, and it is worth a little study to compare the various forms of lethal weapons which have had their turn of favour during the last quarter of a century. The Snider with its snuff-box breech action, the Wenzel with a very similar arrangement, but hinged towards the muzzle, may be seen side by side with the Chassepot, whose bolt action so closely resembles that of our present Lee-Metford Whatever is the cause of this present well-stocked market it certainly affords an opportunity to collectors which may not soon come again.

The *Rifle Brigade Chronicle* for 1896 (London: R. H. Porter, Princes-street, W.) is a handsome volume of 306 pages, in every sense worthy of the distinguished regiment whose gallant deeds it is its purpose to perpetuate. This is the seventh year of issue, and it is satisfactory to know that the success of the undertaking is fully assured by the support it has received from all ranks of the brigade. The *Chronicle* is managed by a committee, of which the Duke of Connaught is president, and Lieut-Colonel Willoughby Verner honorary secretary and editor. The committee consists of fifteen past and fifteen present officers. It will be seen, therefore, that it is a fairly representative production. We have nothing but good to say of the volume for 1896; paper, type, matter and details are all admirable, whilst the illustrations are of a nature to satisfy the most critical. First and foremost among these comes, of course, a portrait of the Royal Colonel in Chief, an excellent likeness taken in the uniform of the brigade of which His Royal Highness is naturally proud. Next comes a timely picture of the Special Service Corps marching into Kumasi, followed by a group of the Special Service Detachment (for Ashanti) furnished by the 2nd Battalion. Among others may be mentioned Bandmaster Richardson and his three sons—all in the brigade; the officers 3rd and 4th Battalions at Aldershot, 1856, the regimental signallers 2nd Battalion, 3rd Battalion group, Maxim machine gun detachment 2nd Battalion revolver team 3rd Battalion, and last but not least the memorial brass to the ever-to-be lamented Captain Lawrence. As regards literary matter the volume opens with a series of lectures delivered to the officers of the 95th (Rifle) Regiment at Shorncliffe during the spring of 1803 by Colonel Coote Manningham. There are hints, very useful ones, too, on "Advanced guards," Precautions to be taken by advanced guards during the night. On patrolling and reconnoitring with arms. "On the duty of a rifleman or light infantry soldier when sentry in the field," &c., and there are also some valuable extracts from a rifleman's letter and journals during the Peninsular War and Waterloo campaigns, "a roll of past officers of the Rifle Brigade showing war services," a regimental record for 1896, and a host of other information all dealing with this *corps dilite*. From first to last the *Rifle Brigade Chronicle* is excellent. It contains just he kind of matter which such a work should, and it annot fail to produce its effect in strengthening hose bonds which have ever existed among those who wear and have worn the uniform of this dis-nguished corps. Colonel Verner is assisted in his ork as editor by Major George Cockburn. To these wo officers thanks are due for the admirable manner n which they have discharged their duties.

The Jubilee has been so fruitful in new departures hat we have no right to be surprised by the fact, which we learn from the *City Press*, of a novel use aving been discovered for the Volunteers. According to our contemporary some of the City livery ompanies, who have erected seats round St, Paul's or the 22nd, have requested a certain well-known City regiment to parade in St. Paul's-churchyard and proceed to test their stability. We do not doubt hat a feeling of gratitude both for favours past and o come as prevented any demur to this entirely unprecedented request, and we hope that the experiment, which is, we believe, taking place as we go to press, will be thoroughly successful. At the same ime, the fact that a test is considered necessary does uggest that there is a margin, however slight, of isk, and considering how absolutely alien to the purposes of their embodiment such a performance as his is, we think that the military authorities whoever they may be, who have, we assume, sanctioned , would find themselves in a very unpleasant posion if any accident were to occur.

Major-General T. Kelly-Kenny, C.B., has been lected to succeed Major-General Sir Francis Grenll as Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces and ecruiting. General Kelly-Kenny is fifty-seven years f age and joined the 2nd Queen's as Ensign February 2, 1858; commanded the 1st Battalion Queen's Sepmber 29, 1882, to September 29, 1886; became Colol July 1 1885, and Major-General March 10, 1887. fter passing the Staff College he was Assistant-djutant-General North-Eastern District, 1887-92; ssistant-Adjutant-General Head-quarters 1893; Assistant-Adjutant-General Aldershot, 1893-96; and as commanded a brigade at Aldershot since March 5, 1896. He served in the China War, 1860, included he action of Sinho, capture of Tangku and the Taku orts (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp): lso in the Abyssinian expedition 1867-68, with transport train (mentioned in despatches, medal).

Seven commissions in the Royal Marine Artillery and eight in the Royal Marine Light Infantry are offered for competition in the midsummer examinations. Hence the batches of young officers under instruction at Greenwich will again be large, especially the artillery classes, which are outgrowing the control of the present staff, and the whole question of their training is now under consideration and will probably be considerably revised. The Treasury have already granted pay for an extra assistant instructor of fortification, and an officer is now temporarily appointed for the work, but there is some hesitation about making the appointment a permanent one as it is argued that the present large classes are abnormal. In any case the professor of fortification is overworked at present, and as it is hoped and believed that the number of marine officers will receive a necessary and substantial increase in the estimates of the next few years, it is not likely that the work will grow appreciably lighter at present.

It would be a very desirable change if the Royal Magine classes working at Greenwich could be made supernumerary to the strength of the corps, placing them, as regards strength, on the same footing as cadets at woolwich and Sandhurst. By this means alone can a regular supply of subalterns well up to the standard be obtained, and such an unfortunate state of things as now obtains on the Royal Marine Artillery List be avoided (vide June "Navy List") The entire absence of subalterns from Eastney and the large batches of ten and fourteen per annum now being entered are largely due to the fact that no entries were made at all in 1889 and 1894, and only one in 1888 and 1891, because the corps was then up to strength although it was easy to foresee that there would be a run of promotion very shortly. Had a minimum of three officers been entered every year he present difficulty would have been partially avoided, and the average standard in the qualifications of the candidates would have been better maintained but under the present regulations such a course was impossible, and can only be rendered so by making a fix minium of candidates supernumerary in the year when promotion is slack. It is only by this means that alternate runs and blocks of promotion can be partly avoided.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few rops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses he teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, revents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 13, Far ingdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Obra, 3,496 tons, Captain G Brown, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

THE s s Kt Templar, 2,704 tons, Captain W W Pain, cleared yesterday for Japan, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain G A Shepherd sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE P & O Co's s s Hydaspes, 1,911 tons, Captain S C B Lockyer, will sail to-day for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onipenta, 3,420 tons, Captain O R Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (28th June), with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lalpoora, 2,124 tons, Captain H C Fenwick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (25th June) via Colombo and Cochin, with a general cargo.

THE Knight Line s s Kt Commander, 2,731 tons, Captain J R Durant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, in balast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 13.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Obra	3496	Brown	Calcutta	14-7	M M & Co
D	Henry Balckow	439	Jourdain		13-7	B & P S N Co
E	Guyana	2370	Snow	Karachi	14-7	F F & Co
F	Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	16-7	M M & Co
G	Courland	760	Tenton			D Adoola
H & J	H M S Magdala	3340	Fleet			Royal Navy
Do	Hulk Tenasserim	7760				Do.
L	Sabarmati	524	Cassum			Sheprd & Co
L	Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Do.
M	Indravati	513	Ahmed			Do.
N	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	16-7	F Heyer
P	Clydesdale	2295	Sharp	Not fixed		W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Liverpool	25-7	W A G Co
3	Singapore	2452	Pezzarello	Genoa	20-7	F R S N Co
5	Ganges	2111	Creery	Aden	16-7	P & O Co
6	Kt Templar	2704	Pain	Kobe	14-7	P & O Co
7	Hydaspes	1911	Lockyer	China	14-7	P & O Co
12	Peninsular	3047	Wheler	London	23-7	P & O Co
15	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	17-7	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	Vessels.	Ton.	Agents.
H D	Pholas	412	B P Trust
H B	Curlew	302	Do.

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	R. I. M. S. Clive	Rose	Southampton, June 17
	Kt. Commander s.	Durant	Colombo.
	Lalpoora s	Fenwick	Rangoon, June 25.
	Onipenta s	Mitchell	Calcutta, June 28.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi.
	Obra s	Brown	Galle.
	Pemba s	Shepherd	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Hydaspes, Lockyer, for Hongkong.
" Kt. Templar, Pain, for Japan.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Vadala, for Calcutta, &c.
" Kt. Commander, for Liverpool, &c.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

July 9.—Steamers Suisang, Maharaja, Chanda, Shahjehan, Palamcotta and Clan Macarthur.

July 10.—Steamers Nurani and Aston Hall, and a Str.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

Guyana s—35 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—3 cases medicine, Eduljee Brothers; 5 packages medicine, 1 case soap and 6 cases cheese, Minocher Kooka; 11 cases medicine, Budrooddin Nuzerally; 6 packages earthenware, A M Sonder; 26 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co; 10 cases whisky, C H B Forbes and Co.

Clydesdale s—100 packages chemicals, G H Allibhoy; 10 packages chemicals, B Bode and Co; 4 packages provisions, Duke and Sons; 3 cases stationery, Allibhoy Esmaljee Patel; 20 packages turpentine, Wilkinson Heywood and Clark; 35 packages turpentine, M A H Tyebjee; 5 cases medicine, V Nathoo and Co; 120 packages turpentine, K Mahomedally and Co. 121 cases chemicals, Phillips and Co.

Oriental s—1 hogshead wine Phillips and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Shannon s—26 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Britannia s—1 hogshead wine, Eduljee Bezonjee.

Johannesberger s—10 packages glassware, F Fischer and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Tropics—60 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM HAVRE.

Oriental s—10 cases champagne P Brown and Brothers

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—14 packages cheese, C Colonello.

R Rubattino s—3 hogshead wine, L C Pinto.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—10 cases brandy, J Nowrojee; 15 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee; 5 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 12.

Lamb, Lieut, Bengal, 5th Dran Guards, on medical certificate, from Meerut.

Seed, Lt, Bo, Inspr of Army Schools, on duty.

Braithwaite, Lt, Bo, 23rd R Welsh Fus, from School of Musketry, from Pachmarei.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 13.

Turner, Lt, Ms, 1st D C L I, on duty, to Burma.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th July, 1897.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be shooting at the Colaba Range on Saturday the 17th instant a [illegible]

By order,
C MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Last 11 days of June 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	77,474	94,754	...	17,280	...	1,60,706
Goods	1,25,908	68,651	57,257	...	5,04,701	...
Other earnings	—45,444	—71,272	25,728	...	12,611	...
Total for prd.	1,57,838	92,133	65,705	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	31,20,854	27,64,246	...	...	3,56,606	...

TO SPEEDILY CURE
Sore Throats
Indigestion, Hoarseness,
Diarrhœa,
Wounds & Burns,
USE
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere. Refuse Imitations.
CONDY & MITCHELL, of London, England, are the only makers.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

☞ The Genuine Bottle is like this

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION.

IZAL NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.
SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
INSTANTLY STOPS INFECTION.

One gallon makes 200 gallons powerful disinfecting fluid; for household use one tablespoonful to five pints water.

"By far the most powerful with which we are acquainted."—*Medical Times.*

Izal Fluid in casks, drums and bottles.
Izal Powder in tins.
Copy of report on Izal by Dr Klein, F.R.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, supplied on application.

FOR SALE BY
PEARSE & CO.
Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.
MANUFACTURERS:
NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO., LTD.,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

The Hit of the Season.... is made by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. At this season, when warm and debilitating days are with us, there is nothing like Ayer's Sarsaparilla to put new life into the sluggish system. It sweeps away the dullness, lack of appetite, languidness, and pain, as a broom sweeps away cobwebs. It does not brace up. It builds up. Its benefit is lasting. Do you feel run down? Take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
Ayer's Pills, Mild but Effective.
General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

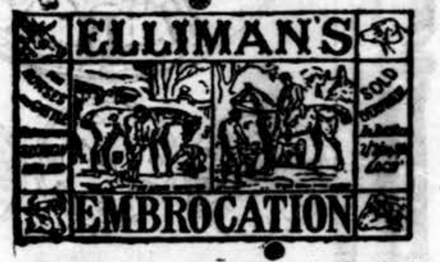
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co. Ld. HART ST. LONDON

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG
COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.
"COCOA EXCEL"
In Packets and Tins.
"Grand flavour, delicate aroma.
'Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts.*
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
½ lb. Packets (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered) A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
COURT CHOCOLATE the finest eating Chocolate in elegant boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS,
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore;

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS
81, Rue afayette, PARIS.
HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms Schools, &c.
From £4 upwar
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT.



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs:
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For **Infants**—
"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Invalids—
"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
H. C. BARTLETT, PH.D., F.C.S.

Growing Children—
"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

And
The Aged—
"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.
In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PETER MÖLLER'S NEW
COD LIVER OIL
DOES NOT "REPEAT."

TRADE MARK.
HYDROXYL-FREE.
The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the decomposed fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.
None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.
Of all Chemists.

"THE DIAMOND JUBILEE" CIGARETTES.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Per Box of 50, Re. 1-8.

It is with every confidence of still further public support that I have taken the liberty of presenting to my numerous customers a new brand of Cigarettes which, I am sanguine, will meet with merited recognition. The brand is appropriate to the auspicious occasion, and I venture to trust that the unanimous verdict of intending patrons will be favourable, inasmuch as these Cigarettes are manufactured from the **finest quality of Yenidje Turkish Tobacco**

One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a cool, fragrant Cigarette.

D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS TO H. E. THE VICEROY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AND IS ADAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to:—

BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co. KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS O

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON. They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

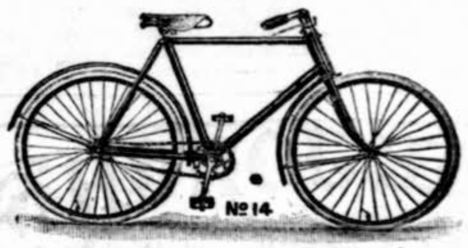
Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is there ore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labe are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carton" Whisk Merchants, London.

COVENTRY CROSS CYCLES.

Second to None.



Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd.,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry, or to the Manager of this Paper. *AGENTS WANTED.*

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICE.

COMMISSION STABLE OPPOSITE BYCULLA CLUB.

Horses! Horses!
Carriages! Carriages!

A LARGE number of Horses has remained unsold up to now, in consequence of the prevalence of Plague in Bombay. As it has now almost ceased, and as the dealers are very anxious to go to their native country, a good opportunity offers itself to intending purchasers. Amongst the Horses are, Walers, Arabs, Persians, Hiratee, Egyptian, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Polo-pony, and Remounts. Walers trained to saddle Single and Double Harness.

Carriage of all sorts for Sale and Hire.

Arms and Ammunitions of all sorts. To be had at Chukla Street, No. 101.
For further particulars apply to

OOMER JUMALL VUYANI,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

THE LAWSON TAIT BED.

AS ILLUSTRATION.
RS. 27-8 Mosquito Frames, Rs. 7-8 Extra.
FOR Camp & Bungalows.

The spring mesh is the most elastic, the most durable, and simplest in the market, being made of flat V's of steel wire, they afford no harbour for dust or germs of disease, and are easily cleaned. There are 18 springs to each end and each spring is tested up to a strain of 60 lbs. All beds are fitted with the patent **victex** castors.

Length, 6 ft. 6 inches by 3ft. wide, by 19 inches high, 1¼ inch by 1¼ inch sides and ⅝ inch cross rails, weight about 65 lbs., all parts are Japanned best and Black.

The "Lawson Tait" Bedstead meshes are guaranteed for 14 years, and any part giving way in use during that time will be replaced free of charge by the makers.

SPECIAL PRICE, Rs. 27-8.
Mosquito Rods and Fittings, Rs. 7-8 extra.
CASH OR V.P.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

OF ALL MERCHANTS.

Facsimile of Label.

AGENTS:
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTUTY

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that is is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

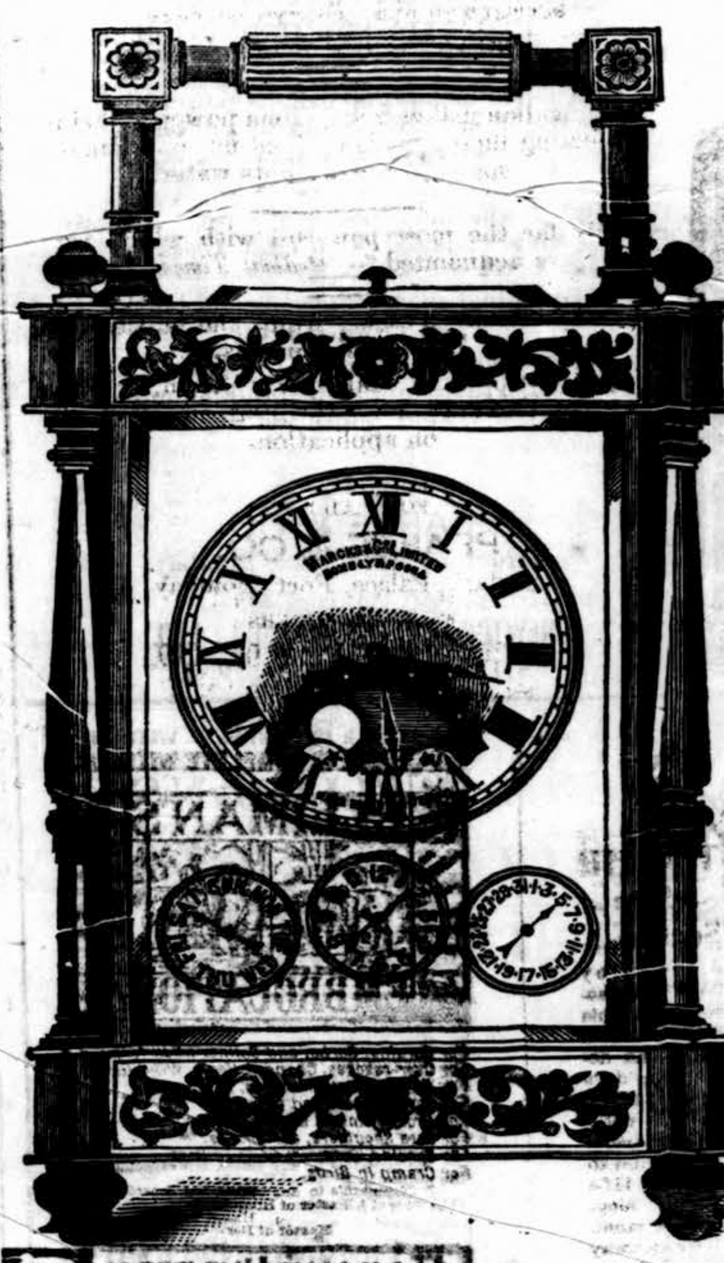
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.



The above illustrates a Carriage Clock full size, it is beautifully enamelled in the finest Parisian enamelling, is a quarter Repeater, Calendar showing day and date of month, with phases of the moon, and also is an Alarum. Complete in strong portable leather case, Rs. 395.

SO CALLED because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portabl form of case, they are especially adopted to the requirements of travellers by land or sea. They all go for 8 days, or, in other words, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement; they are protected by strong leather outer cases, fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round, with polished bevelled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.

We have now on hand a very fine collection of the above. Special attention has been devoted to the mechanism of these excellent time-keepers, rendering them useful for a life-time.

TIME PIECES (non-strikers), Rs. 35, Rs. 50 and Rs. 85.

CLOCKS, striking hours and half hours, Rs. 125, Rs. 135 and Rs. 140.

REPEATERS, striking hours when interrogated, Rs. 150, Rs. 175, Rs. 275, and Rs. 490.

QUARTER REPEATERS, striking hours and all quarters when interrogated, Rs. 275, Rs. 420, and Rs. 490.

CALENDAR with REPEATER and ALARUM, Rs. 250 and Rs. 285,

REPEATER with ALARUM, Rs. 420.

CLOCK with REPEATER, CENTRE SECON and ALARUM, Rs. 200

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THAT'S WHAT YOU WANT HERE IN INDIA!!

R. DITMAR'S GUARANTEED STORMPROOF LANTERNS.

R. DITMAR'S GUARANTEED STORMPROOF LANTERNS.

THE GLOBE LANTERN.

As it is a necessity in India that everybody is in the possession of a well-made STORMPROOF LANTERN, I took great care in constructing only those LANTERNS, which are REALLY SUITABLE for India. I am glad to state that my exertions in this way were crowned with the greatest success.

THE VERITAS LANTERN.

And I can say, MINE IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for the best selected and perfectly Stormproof made Lanterns.

MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF GLOBE LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF VERITAS LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF DOMESTIC LANTERN,

Wel nown all over India, are the best Lanterns in the World, and should be in every Household.

Illustrated Catalogue and descriptive Price List will be sent post-free on application to:

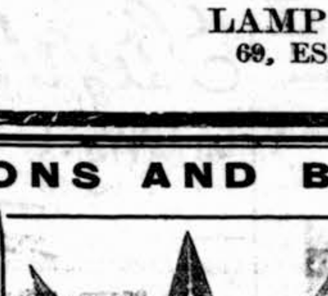
R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE DOMESTIC LANTERN.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended 3007 Newspapers

"They are a Treasure."
Standard.



"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure."
Standard

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer.

Sold by all Stationers.

They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY."

ATKINSON'S

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

Syrup of Phospho-Muriate
OF
QUININE & SAL-AMMONIAC.

It is exceedingly nutritious and speedily restores and fortifies the constitution. Its effects are marvellous in Convalescence, Anæmia, Indigestion, General Debility, and Nervous Diseases, &c.

DOSE.—Half a tea-spoonful to one tea-spoonful three times daily in a little water.

Price Re. 1-4.

TRADE MARK

PREPARED BY
Dr. S. B. Shroff,
77, Mint Road, Fort
BOMBAY

Report from Dr. B. S. Munsiff, L. M. & S., Broach:—In reply to your letter, dated 20th August last, I beg to inform you that I have tried amongst my private as well as Railway patients your "Syrup of Phospho-Muriate of Quinine and Sal-Ammoniac," and have found it to be very efficacious as a Tonic in general debility, especially after fever.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.

The **Excruciating Pain** is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."

THOMSON'S

TRADE MARK.

"GLOVE-FITTING"

CORSET

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.

MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.